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LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES FORM IDB BLOC

PA031434 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Seven Latin American countries decided today, prior to the adjournment of the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] governors' assembly, to form a common front to aid Central America. The bloc is composed of Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Colombia. The creation of the bloc came as a result of a strategy proposed after the polarization of criteria by the United States, which presented the possibility of restricting the IDB's resources between 1983 and 1986.

The countries tacitly accepted the possibility of giving priority to channeling resources to the poorer nations of lesser relative economic development. They also said they will surrender their participation in the so-called special operating funds which makes loans under favorable conditions. During 1981 this fund lent $7,642 million. The seven countries used $3,144 million of this fund. This volume of resources, starting in 1983, would be channeled to six Central American nations headed by Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador.

In a summation presented at the adjourment of the assembly of IDB governors here in Cartagena, IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena said he is confident that an agreement will be reached regarding the holding of the sixth meeting on 1 July in Berlin. Finance Minister Eduardo Wiesner said that if no agreement is reached in Berlin in July, there will be a later governor's meeting in Toronto, Canada. Another consideration was Panama's offer to host the 24th Governors' Assembly in 1983.

The Latin American bloc discarded the possibility that there are political interests involved in the granting of credit by the institution, or that there will be private use of the IDB, Ortiz Mena said.

BRIEFS

SURINAME-GUYANA FERRY -- Paramaribo, Suriname, 24 Mar (CANA) -- The European Development Fund (EDF) is to provide Suriname with 10 million dollars (U.S.) for the construction of a ferry boat to operate between Guyana and Suriname on the Corentyne River. The boat will operate from Corriverton on the Guyana side to Nickerie, Suriname's second town. At a recent meeting here of the joint commissions of the two countries, agreement was reached in principle as to the mooring sites on both sides of the river. It is understood that each crossing will take 40 minutes. The meeting of the joint commission was attended by a representative of the European Development Fund. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1520 GMT 24 Mar 82 FL]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MALVINAS ISLANDS ISSUE

Costa Mendez Meets With Haig

PY070410 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0142 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By NA's correspondent in the United States]

[Text] Washington, 6 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has said that the United States today offered "assistance between two good friends" to solve the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands and expressed his hope that an "honorable peace" will be achieved through negotiations.

Costa Mendez made this and other remarks at the end of a 75-minute meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Asked if the United States would act as a mediator in the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas and other south Atlantic islands, he said: "I would not call it mediation, just an offer of assistance between two good friends."

He said the meeting with Haig was "fruitful" and "very friendly." He added: "As a diplomat I trust that through negotiations -- although these might take long -- we will achieve an honorable peace."

Costa Mendez declined to comment on what that U.S. assistance would specifically mean by noting that "it is still too early" to speak about that. He then refuted remarks made by British ambassador to the United States Nicholas Henderson regarding the status of the Malvinas residents.

At a meeting with Secretary Haig this afternoon, Henderson had said that the Malvinas residents were being held hostage by the Argentine Government.

After stating that this charge "was completely false," Costa Mendez asked his aide Gustavo Figueroa to read a U.S. dictionary's definition of the word hostage. Once Figueroa finished reading the definition, the foreign minister said that "no islander is being held today on the island against his will. Every islander is entitled to either stay or leave. If he stays, he will continue to enjoy every right he has been enjoying until now, and if he wants to leave we will put him on a boat or a plane and will compensate him for his assets."

Mediation Not Confirmed

PY070414 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2025 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean has said that if Great Britain had had the same will to negotiate as Argentina, negotiations would have continued within the framework of the United Nations, following several of its recommendations.

In statements made to the press when he was leaving San Martin Palace, he stated that he had received no official report on a U.S. offer of mediation, but had only seen some news agency reports. He showed the same lack of knowledge regarding the invitation made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Argentine and British ambassador in Washington, although he believed that later he would talk over the telephone with the foreign minister to learn about the latest news.

He was asked whether, in case a mediation were confirmed, the Argentine forces would withdraw temporarily from the Malvinas. He replied that this is a matter that is to be resolved later, but we have already said that the islands are a Argentine heritage and our sovereignty over them gives us certain rights which we cannot give up. He added regarding the same subject that this [the withdrawal] can hardly take place, because if one has the sovereignty one cannot accept that kind of measure, but this is a problem to be considered at the negotiations.

He praised the attitude of the leaders and people in this emergency situation; and as for the Malvinas population, he said that the British officials and soldiers had left, adding that the civilians have not stated their will to do the same.

Bush Probable Mediator

PY062151 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 6 Apr (NA) -- Sources of the White House revealed today that U.S. Vice President George Bush would probably be the mediator between Argentina and Great Britain if the indispensable grounds can be established for the two countries to "agree to hold talks" to solve the critical situation over the Malvinas Islands.

Nonaligned Support Sought

PY070340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2303 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- Eduardo Roca, the Argentine ambassador to the United Nations, today informed TELAM of a meeting he held this afternoon, at Argentina's request, with members of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Nonaligned at the United Nations.

Ambassador Roca said that after his briefing on the Argentine position on the Malvinas issue, four representatives of Latin American countries expressed their support for the position of the Buenos Aires government. These countries were Peru, Panama, Ecuador and Nicaragua.

Roca then said that the meeting was of an exclusively informative nature. He added that although the idea was to hold the meeting on Saturday it was not possible to hold it until today.

Raul Ricardes, first secretary of the Argentine UN mission, told TELAM that Argentina was satisfied with the results of the meeting. "It was a firm, sincere support for the Argentine position by these four nations," he said.

Ricardes added that today's meeting had "demonstrated the Latin American solidarity on Argentine rights. He added that on closing the meeting, the Cuban representative, who is the chairman of the bureau, noted that the Movement of Nonaligned had repeatedly voiced its support for the Argentine claims over the Malvinas since 1975.

The following is a significant passage of Ambassador Roca's briefing to the nonaligned representatives: "The movement of the British fleet has obviously reduced the possibility for a true enforcement of the Security Council decision. Thus the threat exists for the use of force by the United Kingdom. On requesting the support of the Nonaligned Movement in a clear case of decolonization -- a guiding principle of the movement -- Argentina reiterates its willingness to use every diplomatic means to find a just, peaceful solution to this problem."

Note to UN Security Council

PY070250 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text of note submitted by the Argentine Government to the UN Security Council -- undated]

[Text] Following my government's instructions and in compliance with the UN Charter, I have the honor of addressing your excellency to bring the serious strain which exists between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the attention of the Security Council.

On 18 March 1982 a group of Argentine workers of a private enterprise were sent to the South Georgia Islands on board the ship "Bahia Buen Suceso" and they landed on the island as had been previously notified to the United Kingdom's Embassy in Buenos Aires, and consequently, to the British Government. All this was carried out in compliance with a valid commercial agreement between a private Argentine enterprise and a British enterprise. The workers carried the document known as a "provisional certificate" which was the only valid document for travel to the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, in compliance with the Argentine-British joint declaration which regulates communications between Argentine continental territory and those islands.

The strain, which is a subject of great concern to my government, was created by the following events: The unwonted intention of the British Government to disregard the 1971 declaration over the Georgia Islands and the documents included in that declaration, in addition to the British threat to use force by sending warships as has been expressly acknowledged by the Foreign Ministry of that country before the House of Lords. In his statements made on 30 March, Lord Carrington also stated that his government was studying security measures to which he could not refer publicly. My government's concern over these statements have increased due to the British press reports, which have not been denied, which state that several warships -- some of them equipped with missiles -- and two nuclear submarines have allegedly seen sent to the south Atlantic due to this conflict.

The British Government's attitude which caused these incidents, in addition to the unjustified military presence which is offensive to the basic principles which support international peace and security, represent the culmination of a systematic policy by the United Kingdom to completely disregard my country's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands which the Argentine Republic has always claimed through peaceful means since they were illegally occupied by British military forces in 1833. At the same time, my government wishes to point out that since then the Republic of Argentina has systematically reasserted its unquestionable rights over the islands and has expressed its confidence in the holding of negotiations for a just solution to the controversy within the United Nations in order to end an unjust and age-old colonial situation.

In this regard, and in compliance with Resolution No 2.065 (XX) of the UN General Assembly, a negotiating process was started in 1965 but it made no progress whatsoever due to the obstinate negative attitude of the British Government. The essential issue of the negotiation was the dispute over the sovereignty of the archipelagos.

One of the many efforts of the Argentine Government to which I have referred is the proposal made by the representative of my country to the representatives of the United Kingdom during the meeting held in New York on 26 and 27 February 1982, to establish a system of monthly meetings aimed at solving the dispute over those territories. Argentine sovereignty over those territories has been acknowledged by the great majority of the states which comprise the international community.

This proposal of the Republic of Argentina was not answered by the Government of the United Kingdom thus showing once again its indifference to consider an issue which affects the territorial integrity and dignity of the Argentine nation through peaceful means and negotiations.

I believe it appropriate to specially point out that the unilateral measures and acts of the British Government have created a situation of great strain which could pose a threat to international peace and security should it continue.

In view of the Security Council's main responsibility to preserve international peace and security, the Argentine Government considers that that distinguished organization should be aware of the developments of this situation. I request that this letter be distributed, on a priority basis, as a document of the Security Council.

Note to OAS

PY062225 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text of note submitted by the Argentine Government to the OAS Permanent Council -- undated]

[Text] Following my government's instructions and in compliance with the OAS Charter and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR], I have the honor of addressing your excellency to bring the serious strain that exists between the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the attention of the Permanent Council.

On 18 March 1982, a group of Argentine workers of a private enterprise were sent to the South Georgia Islands on board the ship "Bahia Buen Suceso" and they landed on the island as had been previously notified to the United Kingdom's Embassy in Buenos Aires, and consequently, to the British Government. All this was carried out in compliance with a valid commercial agreement between a private Argentine enterprise and a British enterprise. The workers carried the document known as a "provisional certificate" which was the only valid document for travel to the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, in compliance with the Argentine-British joint declaration which regulates communications between Argentine continental territory and those islands.

The strain, which is a subject of great concern to my government, was created by the following events: The unwonted intention of the British Government to disregard the 1971 declaration over the South Georgia Islands and the documents included in that declaration, in addition to the British threat to use force by sending warships, as has been expreeely acknowledged by the Foreign Ministry of that country before the House of Lords. In his statements made on 30 March, Lord Carrington also stated that his government was studying security measures to which he could not refer to publicly. My government's concern over these statements have increased due to British press reports, which have not been denied, which state that several warships -- some of them equipped with missiles -- and two nuclear submarines have allegedly been sent to the south Atlantic due to this conflict.

Moreover, the serious threat and imminent use of force implied by the presence of British warships in Argentine waters and the enforcement of measures against Argentines who are carrying out legal activities of which the British Government is fully aware is another in a series of harassments, which, furthermore, is nothing new.

On one other occasion -- but under less serious circumstances than the present one -- one of the main bodies of this organization, the Inter-American Juridical Committee issued a declaration in 1976 on the Malvinas Islands issue that was unanimously approved and which stated:

The Inter-American Juridical Committee...states:

"1) That since Argentina has inalienable sovereignty rights over the Malvinas Islands, the main issue to be resolved is the procedure to be followed for the reintegration of these islands to its territory;

"2) That the "Shakleton mission," sponsored by the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, introduced unilateral changes violating UN resolutions 2,064 (XX) and 3,160 (XXVIII);

"3) That the presence of foreign warships adjacent to American nations and the intimidatory announcement issued by British officials about the sending of other ships constitute a threat to the peace and security of this continent and a flagrant violation to the international principle of nonintervention.

"4) That all this is in keeping with a hostile attitude aimed at silencing the claims of the Argentine Government and obstructing the development of negotiations recommended by the UN General Assembly."

The British Government's attitude which caused these incidents, in addition to the unjustified military presence which is offensive to the basic principles which support international peace and security, represent the culmination of a policy enforced by the United Kingdom to systematically disregard my country's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and the South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands which the Argentine Republic has always claimed through peaceful means ever since they were illegally occupied by British military forces in 1833. At the same time, my government wishes to point out that since then the Republic of Argentina has systematically reasserted its unquestionable rights over the islands and has expressed its confidence on the holding of negotiations with the United Nations to put an end to an unjust and age-old colonial situation.

In this regard, and in compliance with Resolution No 2,065 (XX) of the UN General Assembly, a negotiating process was started in 1965 but it made no progress whatsoever due to the obstinate negative attitude of the British Government. The essential issue of the negotiation was the dispute over the sovereignty of the archipelagos.

One of the many efforts of the Argentine Government to which I have referred is the proposal made by the representative of my country to the representative of the United Kingdom during the meeting held in New York on 26 and 27 February 1981 [as published] to establish a system of monthly meetings aimed at solving the dispute over those territories. Argentine sovereignty over those territories has been acknowledged by the majority of the international community. This proposal of the Republic of Argentina was not answered by the Government of the United Kingdom thus showing once again its indifference to consider an issue which affects the territorial integrity and dignity of the Argentine nation through peaceful means and negotiations.

I believe it appropriate to specially point out that the unilateral measures and acts of the British Government have created a situation of great strain which could pose a threat to international peace and security should it continue.

In view of the OAS responsibility to preserve peace and security in the Americas, the Argentine Government considers that this distinguished organization should be aware of the developments of this situation.

UK Envoy To Leave 7 Apr

PY061508 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1349 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA) -- It was learned here today that Anthony Williams, the British ambassador to Argentina, will reportedly leave the country early tomorrow morning. It is also presumed that the remaining British diplomatic staff will also leave for London tomorrow, but that they will do so in the afternoon.

Williams is leaving Argentina following the severance of diplomatic relations with the UK.

UK Attaches in Montevideo

PY062156 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2033 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 6 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The British Embassy told LATIN-REUTER today that the British Air Force and Naval military attaches in Buenos Aires have transferred their offices to Montevideo and are working normally.

Embassy sources stated that Col Stephen Love, air force attache, and Capt Julian Mitchell, naval attache, have been accredited both to the governments of Buenos Aires and of Montevideo, and that they have come here with their families to resume their regular work.

The spokesman also denied a report revealed during the past few hours that British ambassador to Argentina Anthony Williams is in Montevideo.

During the past few hours, however, some British citizens residing in Buenos Aires who responded to the British Government call to leave Argentine territory, have begun to arrive here.

In this regard, the morning newspaper EL DIA reported today that the British Caledonian Airline was negotiating the extension of its flights between London and Sao Paulo to include Montevideo also.

Anti-British Feelings Detected

PY070358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Alarmed by the possibility of a war between Argentina and Great Britain, a growing number of British citizens today packed their suitcases and were ready to leave this country.

In the first significant indication of anti-British feeling since the occupation of the Malvinas Islands on Friday, an anonymous call last night warned the English-speaking newspaper Buenos Aires HERALD that for each British soldier that disembarks, three British citizens will die.

The police also had to move hastily to the suburban house of the British naval attache, Cdr Julian Mitchell, although officials of the embassy denied a report published by a newspaper that a bomb was placed outside the house.

Diplomatic sources stated today that there are between 50,000 and 70,000 British citizens with strong family ties with the United Kingdom who live in Argentina.

From this group, 7,500 are businessmen or other professionals who are here under short-term contracts, and approximately 10,000 who have lived in Argentina for many years have British passports, they added.

In addition, there are between 40,000 and 50,000 persons who are of dual nationality -- British and Argentine -- or are Argentine of British descent who maintain strong cultural ties with the United Kingdom, the sources stated.

Bomb Damages UK Attache's Home

PY061227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1214 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (AFP) -- It was learned here through diplomatic sources that a bomb partially destroyed the home of Capt Mitchell, British naval attache. The bomb caused damage but no casualties were reported.

The English captain refused to make any comments on this first attack against military or government employees residing here.

The Swiss Embassy, which is in charge of British diplomatic affairs after diplomatic relations with Argentina were broken, refused to give any details on the explosion which damaged Captain Mitchell's home. The captain and his family had received a warning just before the explosion.

This is the second case of a bomb attack against British citizens here. The first attack damaged a school in San Andres, a suburb of greater Buenos Aires.

HERALD Boycotted

PY062306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- The association of newspaper and magazine distributors decided today to suspend the distribution of the daily Buenos Aires HERALD, until the conflict over the Malvinas Islands and the southern archipelagos is totally solved. The newspaper distributors' measure was made known in a communique published this afternnon which says that the mentioned daily defends British interests in Argentina.

Non-Western Submarines

PY061656 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELEM) -- Reports datelined abroad from regularly well informed sources assert that one or two submarines have reportedly been detected within the Malvinas area of operation that do not belong to the countries of the Western bloc. This information has neither been confirmed nor denied by the Argentine military authorities.

Military Movements

PY070147 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, 6 Apr (NA) -- The aircraft carrier 25 Mayo, flagship of the fleet, and the missile frigate Hercules entered the naval base of Puerto Belgrano today to resupply and it is expected that once they have finished that task they will return to the Malvinas Islands operations area.

Meanwhile, it is learned that marine personnel are gradually being replaced by army and air force troops who are transported by air to Puerto Rivero. Many of them are conscripts who joined the military service less than 2 months ago.

The navy has now reportedly organized the patrolling of all the Atlantic coast south of Buenos Aires down to the Drake passage, where the continental block ends.

Air communications from the Patagonian territory toward the islands are now more frequent, since the state airlines (LADE) has temporarily suspended some of its flights to other points in the south in order to concentrate its efforts on these operations.

Since yesterday the recently created LR-60 Radio Nacional is on the air, broadcasting from the archipelago. Newsmen from LU-3 Radio del Sur and Channel 7 of this city who have come from the Malvinas have stated that the situation there is completely normal and that preparations are being made for the take-over of power tomorrow of the appointed governor, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez.

Delegation for Swearing-in

PY071408 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1320 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The plane carrying the delegation that this afternoon will attend the swearing-in ceremony of the Malvinas Islands governor, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, left this morning at 0925 from the military sector of the Buenos Aires metropolitan airport.

The offical delegation, which is presided over by Interior Minister Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean and the V Corp commander, Gen Jorge Osvaldo Carcia, is also made up of former Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and personalities from all national sectors.

Representing political parties are: Guillermo Acuna Ansorena, Popular Line Party; Ismael Amit, FUFEPO [Popular Federalist Forces]; Alberto Robledo, Federal Party; Emilio Giannoi, Social Democratic Party; Juan Carlos Manes, Intransigent Party; Americo Garcia, MID [Integration and Development Movement]; Francisco Cerro, Christian Democratic Party; Julio Amoedo, Popular Conservative Party; Enrique Ina, Popular Socialist Party; Carlos Contin, Radical Civic Union Party; Jose Eduardo de Cara, Progressive Democratic Party; Abelardo Ramos, (FIP) [expansion unknown]; Deolindo Felipe Bittel, Justicialist Party; and Armando Carlos Aguirre, Labor Party.

Also members of the delegation are: businessmen Jackos Hirsch, Argentine Industrial Union; Horacio Gutierrez, Argentine Rural Association; Eduardo Garcia, Argentine Business Chamber; and Federico Zorraquin, Argentine Banks Association. Other members are: union leaders Jorge Triaca and Ramon Baldazini, CNT [National Labor Commission]; Luis Etchezar and Mario Soberano, Commission of 20; and Saul Ubaldini and Fernando Donaires, CGT [General Labor Confederation].

Other members of the delegation are: the chairman of the TELAM news agency, Col Rafael de Piano; well-known heart surgeon Rene Favaloro; and Lomas de Zamora bishop, Desidero Collino. The plane, with license number CC-52, belongs to the Argentine Air Force 1st Brigade stationed in Moron.

Payments Suspension

PY061512 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0820 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (LATIN - REUTER) -- Economy Minister Roberto Alemann has said that the suspension of payments to Great Britain that has been ordered by the Argentine Government will not affect the activities of British companies that operate in the country. Alemann informed journalists last night that the economic team is drafting a decree that will cancel payments to British creditors and residents and freeze the bank accounts of British diplomats in Argentina. The law also cancels the transference of property of British subjects. Alemann said, however, that this does not mean that a so-called law on enemy property will be put in force, since British companies are operating normally. Asked about the total sum involved in the cancelation of payments, he said that this would be impossible to establish. But he noted that more than 50 percent of Argentina's foreign debt, which is estimated at $20 billion, is centered in London with the participation of British banks.

USSR Papers Assess Dispute

PY061613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1036 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (AFP) -- The newspaper TRUD, owned by the Soviet labor unions, this morning asserted that a strong smell of oil is perceptible in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. The newspaper cites some specialists who are convinced that there is more oil below the waters of the archipelago than in the North Sea. This and no other is the source of the present Anglo-Argentine conflict.

The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA said that Buenos Aires and London, whose south Atlantic dispute is over 1 and 1/2 centuries old, want to own the Malvinas in order to have access to the thus far unexplored Atlantic riches.

If necessary, Great Britain is ready to resort to military hostilities. However, it is clear that Great Britain would not have dispatched such a powerful fleet to the Malvinas without U.S. consent.

The two newspapers concluded by inviting Buenos Aires and London to follow the advice given by the UN Security Council and negotiate a solution to the dispute.

NEW FINANCE, INDUSTRY MINISTERS ON ECONOMY

PY070326 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] We are going to broadcast the remarks made by two ministers who were sworn in at government house last night. First you will hear the remarks made by the new finance minister, Lucio Paz Rivero, who gave to Panamericana the following impression about his new position:

[Begin Paz Rivero recording] Obviously, I am assuming the responsibility of the finance sector at a very difficult time but I have great faith and confidence in the enormous ability of recovery of the Bolivian people. It has been said many times that this is the worst crisis in our history; this is not true. There have been worst crises in the past and the Bolivian people have been able to succeed due to their ability, effort and sacrifice and I hope that the Bolivian people, united in search for a common effort for the good of the country, will be able to overcome this difficult but not impossible situation.

[Question] As a member of the economic team [words indistinct] will you continue with the stages of economic reorganization?

[Answer] We will continue with the same stages and we will reach for improvements because as humans we can make mistakes and the mistakes can be corrected by common agreement. [end recording]

Panamericana then talked with Luis Palenque, the new minister of industry, commerce and tourism. This is what he said:

[Begin Palenque recording] We are going through difficult times but Bolivia is a rich country not only in natural resources but also in human resources. I believe that with some good will we are going to come out of the crisis. The people have been asked to make sacrifices and the housewives have been the first to respond. I believe such a request for national understanding that Bolivia is going to come out of the crisis.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the prices are out of control [words indistinct]

[Answer] We are entering a new economic system, a free enterprise economic system; a system of free supply and demand. I am sure there is currently some disorder in prices, but soon the industrial and commercial sector will realize that they are not going to sell by speculating and prices will have to come down to a rational level so that people will no longer have to suffer. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLODES AT SAN ANDRES UNIVERSITY

PY062027 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Apr (TELAM) -- A high-power bomb that exploded tonight near the greater University of San Andres (UMSA) in this city did not cause any casualties but it disrupted a group of students who were about to hold a meeting in the university's central hall.

Shortly after the explosion, personnel of the Bolivian police used teargas to disperse the students who remained within the grounds of the university, thus causing a number of clashes.

ARGENTINA'S IMPETUOSITY CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED

PY070210 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Breach of Principles"]

[Excerpts] The continent woke up startled by the unexpected news of the invasion of the Falkland Islands. It must be noted that this was in every respect unjustifiable, extremely dangerous aggression which endangers continental stability. The events appear even more shocking if one considers that the Falklands are not even part of the Argentine mainland, that they are rather far away, that their basically British population would have taken a position against Argentina had they had the opportunity to express their opinion.

It has been the Argentine side which in recent years worrisomely displayed such little desire to negotiate. The Falklands case was preceded by an Argentine-Chilean crisis over the Beagle Channel -- and at that time too Argentina seemed to have been moving too quickly toward the use of force, a situation finally solved through the Vatican's intervention, without this meaning that the dispute has been closed in view of the Buenos Aires government's dissatisfaction over the decision.

This is not, then, an uprising against an "imperial power" with a presence in the hemisphere -- the British empire was long ago forced to change its nature. Rather it seems to be a dereliction of diplomatic virtues, of the notion of coexistence. It is impossible not to see the effect the militarization of politics, with the subsequent mounting use of force as a means to settle conflicts, has had in the deterioration of this conflict. Yet in the case of the unexpected landing on the Falklands it is possible to see some other details.

If it appears, for instance, as an act on the brink of surrealism and irresponsibility, it is, among other reasons, because the government of General Galtieri has not even had time to adjust to Government House. Even before adjusting, it was forced to take note of a widespread movement of dissatisfaction and protest brewing in the Argentine society. The Argentine military government lacks support, political bases, and the ability to elicit any form of popular support. Thus, rather than being a spontaneous act, the Malvinas landing assumes the form of a mediocre, calculated act designed to arouse popular passions, to drown in patriotic feelings what in every aspect has been a painful start by the government.

This impression is confirmed by the release -- which was as unexpected as the invasion -- of demonstrators who had been arrested a few hours earlier for engaging in acts of popular agitation at the Plaza de Mayo. That "small effect" seemed to have been achieved. The crowds have again converged on the Plaza de Mayo -- at least some of them -- this time waving flags and chanting patriotic slogans. At what time are we living? In what country is all this happening? In a banana republic? Or in a nation that has had sound reasons to be proud of itself?

What is happening in Buenos Aires should be worrying those Argentines with cool heads; it is also worrying, just as much or even more, Argentina's neighbors in the continent. High principles take a long time to be accepted and consolidated, but they can be lost rapidly. The Falklands issue has not taken a good course, among other reasons because it had never been taken to the appropriate forum. Yet while this is a serious question that provokes fear as to its outcome, there are other questions behind it which need to be considered.

Does the Argentine Government intend to go back to the past, those crude times of populism, when the people were kept united by instigating them against an outside enemy? How long will sorceries of this type work? And which consequences will it have in a continent which thus far has been spared the most distressing aspects stemming from conflicts among nations? The Argentine impetuosity cannot be justified. No argument can be claimed in its favor. Argentine should be less concerned with the Falklands than with a domestic situation which has experienced serious schisms. Without internal cohesion no country can attempt to build its greatness. And Argentina is entitled to aspire to greatness. The contrast between its potential and its actual reality is perhaps the most painful thing in the dark period that country has been experienced.

S. ATLANTIC CONFLICT EXPECTED TO AFFECT EXPORTS

PY070100 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Local exporters stated today that there were rumors in Brasilia today that the Brazilian Foreign Trade Department has suspended exports of some Brazilian products, although there was no official confirmation. It is believed, however, that by this time the Argentine maritime traffic to other countries might be already affected. Consequently the cost of freight and insurance rates throughout the South Atlantic area must have gone up due to pressures exerted by the navigation companies.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ARGENTINE, UK ENVOYS

PY070157 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Apr 82 p 16

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday declined to comment on the Malvinas Islands situation by contending that "the less the issue is discussed, the better for those involved in the crisis." For his part, Argentine Ambassador Hugo Caminos said he was "satisfied" with the position assumed thus far by Brazil on the crisis.

Saraiva Guerreiro also declined to comment on the issue of refueling the British fleet that left yesterday for the Malvinas. Diplomatic sources yesterday said in Brasilia that Great Britain had requested that its ships be refueled in Brazilian ports. Yet the minister said simply that "there is no basis for that speculation."

He confirmed, however, that yesterday morning at 1100 he met with British Ambassador George Harding and at 1230 with Argentine Ambassador Hugo Caminos. Each ambassador met with Saraiva for 45 minutes at Itamaraty.

Ambassador Caminos said he had discussed with the foreign minister the possible consequences of the Malvinas crisis. Caminos said: I did not go to see the foreign minister to brief him on the present situation because he is very well informed, perhaps even better informed than I. The Argentine ambassador said his country was "satisfied" with the Brazilian position and believed that at no time had Brazil condemned the Argentine occupation of the Malvinas Islands but "Brazil simply expressed its regret for the issue having departed from diplomatic channels, and this is not a condemnation of the Argentine action."

Note to Ambassadors

PY070030 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today presented a note signed by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to Argentine and British Ambassadors Hugo Caminos and George Harding expressing the concern of the Brazilian Government over the conflict between the two countries due to the occupation of the Malvinas Islands by Argentine military forces.

In the note to the Argentine and British ambassadors, the Brazilian foreign minister *expressed the deep concern* of the Brazilian Government in view of the aggravation of the conflict and of the serious risks of a confrontation between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Argentina. Faithful to its tradition of the defense of peace and of harmony among nations, and inspired by solid friendship with each of the two parties, Brazil vehemently appeals to the governments of the United Kingdom and of Argentina to make all possible efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the current controversy.

The note addressed to the two ambassadors adds that Brazil has confidence in the wisdom of the governments of the two countries and firmly believes they will find a solution to the problem dividing them, in accordance with the best interests of their peoples and of peace. The notes, identical in content, were handed over to the British and Argentine ambassadors to Brazil.

MINISTER SAYS UK SHIPS WILL NOT BE REFUELED

PY062316 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Apr 82 p 16

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos yesterday ruled out the possibility of the British fleet using Brazilian ports and fuels for refueling. He said: This is not our war. Should this possibility materialize, Brazil will not refuel the British ships on their way to recover the Malvinas Islands.

The general was skeptical about the possibility of war between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas. He said: It would be a very expensive war for Great Britain, which is 8,000 km away and which will possibly have to use South African facilities for logistical support and for refueling.

Jardim de Mattos said he did not personally know the British island of Ascension, halfway across the South Atlantic. He said: Although I have never been there, I know it does not have the necessary facilities to serve as an air and naval base. There is only a small communications station on the island. I can see no other possibility for the British fleet than to utilize the South African ports.

Although considering the situation in the Malvinas very serious, Jardim de Mattos said he did not believe war could break out between the two countries. He added: These days it is not easy to invade countries, to block ports or to carry out acts of war which would affect the two countries alone. By virtue of alliances or interests, other nations will take sides with one or another party and then two possibilities could arise: either the war will spread or nations not directly involved will press for a negotiated solution.

He expressed belief that diplomatic negotiations have not yet been ruled out by Argentina and Great Britain. He said: The two countries will hold talks and I am convinced it will be possible for the two parties to achieve an agreement. Brazil fervently wishes peace to be maintained in the South Atlantic region.

FRG'S CARSTENS VIEWS NATIONAL TRADE, POLITICAL TIES

LD061236 Hamburg DPA in German 1035 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn/Brasilia, 6 Apr (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens has drawn attention to the growing economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and Brazil. According to the text of a speech published in Bonn, the federal president stated today, the second day of his state visit, at a joint session of the Brazilian senate and chamber of deputies, that the attractiveness and performance capability of the Brazilian economy are reflected impressively in mutual trade. Since 1977, German imports from Brazil have exceeded exports. After the United States, the Federal Republic is the second largest recipient of Brazilian products.

According to Carstens, German-Brazilian cooperation is characterized by frankness, mutual trust and mutual respect. This also applies to scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. German and Brazilian scientists are cooperating on more than 60 projects in applied research, while partnership and research programs link German and Brazilian universities.

Frankness, trust and mutual respect also characterize the close cooperation in the political field. Brazil shows great understanding for the Federal Republic's special political goals, which likewise respect Brazil's special national interests. Coordination at the political level has been expanded during the past years, and numerous Brazilian senators and deputies have taken part in this exchange of views. The friendship between the two countries made it possible to overcome difficulties should these occur.

FIGUEIREDO SPEECH ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

PY031735 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Speech by President Figueiredo on anniversary of 1964 revolution]

[Text] Brazilians: Large numbers of our people did not experience the circumstances which came to a head in the revolutionary movement of 31 March 1964. Many people were not yet old enough to realize what was then happening in our political arena, and many others had not yet been born. To have an idea of how much the demographic dimensions of Brazil have changed since then, it suffices to say that our population has increased by almost 50 million in the 18 years since that event.

Those fellow countrymen, who by themselves could form a great nation, need to know, if they do not know yet, of the chaotic situation into which the country was heading, either by design or irresponsibility. Through immobility and inability those responsible for the public administration at the federal level had allowed the economic and financial system to come apart. Productive activities were carried out in a constant state of alarm in face of market instabilities and continuous threats of work stoppages issued by strike leaders encouraged by open official complacency. Financial disorder was widespread and begot a sentiment of insecurity verging on panic in society. The youngsters at that time had no way to choose their paths or plan for their future. That economic and social disaster hit Brazil precisely at a time when the international situation was relatively peaceful and prosperous -- oil was selling at $2 per barrel and no external factors exerted any negative effects on what was happening here in Brazil.

The weakness of the executive branch, compounded with a strange hope of being able to reap some benefits from the disorder, promoted the creation of a dangerous climate of anarchy in various sectors of the nation's affairs. The preachings of the radical left and demagogues, supported by spokesmen of spurious interests, took advantage of the situation to foment undiciplined behavior among students, workers and even army personnel. The subversion of the institutions corroded by administrative, social and political confusion was progressively and rapidly being plotted openly. The serious institutional crisis that threatened the structure of the state was coming to a head when the armed forces, unequivocally supported by the nation, made the historic decision to impede the destruction of constitutional order and democracy.

The restoration of legal order constituted the primary objective of the revolutionary movement, which wanted to act within the legal order. If the legal order was initially broken, it was only to be able to restore it, preventing it from being drowned by the subversive undertow. Rather than reneging on the democratic regime, the revolutionary movement decided to protect it against those engaged in machinations for its destruction.

In addition to returning constitutional normality to Brazil, the revolution undertook the task of restoring austerity to administrative practices, straightening out public finances, resuming efforts toward economic development, modernizing the country and heeding the demands for social justice.

Only those biased by political insincerity can deny the success of the revolutionary governments, with their reformist policies. Those who are melancholy and negative by nature will continue to say that things are going badly. But the present reality shows that never has so much been done for the people and the country which, thanks to the development surge of recent years, is today among the eight major international powers.

Services of a humane character have reached unprecedented size and benefitted unprecedented numbers of people. No exaggeration is committed by saying that today almost all Brazilians are protected directly by assistance services provided by the state. The protection of the worker, particularly regarding salaries, has never been implemented with more energy and effectiveness. The action of the government in defense of the economically weak is limited only by what is rationally impossible to do.

Universal wisdom teaches that as governmental protection increases, so do popular demands. Experience also teaches that statesmen and politicians in democratic regimes must not promise miracles. I personally have never promised miracles because human forces are not enough to deliver so much. However, I do not hesitate to say that I have taken Brazil farther than ever before in the area of social progress, while struggling with a crisis which affects the whole world and which, at one point, forced us to pay $40 per barrel for oil.

I have also honored the commitment that constitutes the core of the March 1964 movement, because I am faithfully following its democratic inspiration when I promise to turn this country into a democracy through adhering to the laws and the constitution. Democracy, which is a rational form of coexistence, presupposes that nobody possesses the whole truth; it is based on the principle that consensus results from dialogue conducted with arguments and persuasion; it is founded on the premise that lacking consensus, the majority makes decisions; it is to be conducted with courtesy and good faith among opposing parties; it implies an elementary rule of respect for the adversary; and it calls for moderation and tolerance among the different parties.

The democracy of some opposition leaders, however, is not that of dialogue, moderation and tolerance. On the contrary, their democracy is one of aggression and unrestraint. Their democracy, putting aside rational dialogue, indulges in verbal intemperance, distortion of facts and disregard for the respect, by any standard, due the chief of state.

Some say such abuses are democracy's fault and that -- as asserted in the old saying -- they can only be stopped with more democracy. Therefore, I would take the verbal abuse addressed to me calmly if that old saying were generally accepted. However, there is a countersaying, that the faults of democracy are not corrected with more democracy but with more intelligence.

Well-endowed with gray matter, the adversaries of the government can, if they want, change the style of their democracy to make it more appropriate to the institutions they want to improve.

As we enter the most heated period of pre-electoral dispute, to is timely to recall that the nation -- as demonstrated on 31 March 1964 -- wants the tranquillity that comes from order, from the conciliation of freedom with security. It repudiates the machinations of the radical left, and it is willing to defend uncompromisingly the citadel of liberal democracy, of pluralist democracy, of economic and social democracy, of humanist democracy, from the pursuit of which nothing will make me deviate.

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORTS -- Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Brazil has sold its entire coffee quota during the first and second trimester of the year of the agreement by the International Coffee Organization (ICO), totalling 7.7 million sacks, according to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A 3.8 million sack sale of coffee during the January/March period allowed the Brazilian Coffee Institute to authorize the commercialization for shipments for the month of April. During the coffee fiscal year which should end as of September, Brazil has a total exports quota of 15.5 million sacks of coffee for member countries of the ICO; and 2 million sacks for non-member countries. As a result of the approval of the quota system and price controls, within the ICO, coffee prices on the international market have been increasing. They went from 96 cents per pound when the agreement was in the preliminary stage in September, to $1.35 per pound at the present time. In the national coffee market, the price increase every 3 months based on international menetary exchange has elevated the local price form 6,200 cruzeiros to 7,500 cruzeiros per bag. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 31 Mar 82 p 7 PY]

1982 ESTIMATED EXPORTS -- Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Brazilian sales abroad, in 1982, should reach the $27.5 billion figure, according to the report sent by the Association of Brazilian Exporters to President Figueiredo. According to the document, primary products should account for about $10 billion. To reach the amount they can count on continuing good sales of soybeans and the improvement of quotas assigned to coffee, as well as cacau, iron ore, and the good development of exports of tobacco and poultry. Concerning industrialized products, the report states that the exporters could sell about $17.5 billion, not only because of the continuing devaluation of the money exchange, and the government's policy of credit incentives (credit premiums, fiscal and financial benefits), but also because of the effects of the local recession, which has made a lot of businessmen seek out the international markets. Within the industrialized products it should be mentioned good sales of orange juice, shoes, chemical products, and machinery in general. The association forecast that Brazil will close 1982 with the surplus of $3 billion. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 31 Mar 82 p 7 PY]

MINISTER SEES RETURN TO HISTORICAL VALUES

FY062121 Santiago Chile COSAS in Spanish 11 Mar 82 pp 12-13

[Undated interview granted by Justice Minister Monica Madariaga to journalist Elezabeth Subercaseaux in Santiago, Chile]

[Excerpts] [Question] It is said that both the members of the investigative police and of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] usually act in an anonymous manner, at times with false identity cards. Don't you think this way of operating by the security services allows the personnel to go unpunished for their acts?

[Answer] Considering the background report I have regarding the CNI, I dare say that such events do not occur. There is a well-defined hierarchical organization, and besides, the CNI is fortunate to have a man of extraordinary kindness and intelligence in Gen Humberto Gordon. I believe that, except for regrettable and equally isolated events, there are no cases of mass killing of that nature. When I say regrettable events I am referring to the case of Calama. In that concrete case General Gordon himself made the first decisions pursuant to the total clarification.

[Question] The father of the man sentenced for his participation in the Calama case made remarks to the press referring to the brainwashing of the CNI members, brainwashing which, in the opinion of that lawyer, force them to carry out orders... What do you think, Minister?

[Answer] We must not forget that the father, who is acting as lawyer for an assassin, must resort to any formula, regardless of how absurd it may be. The CNI has never given orders to kill anyone, except in self-defense. If by that means they try to avoid responsibility, then I believe that they are denying the truth of the crimes they committed. They are trying to create doubts, avoid responsibility, everything within the legitimate right of an overall defense. Nevertheless, I do not believe that any sensible person thinks that a man who had come of age and is fully grown up would carry out an order of that nature, an order which has never existed, and which, if it did exist, must have come from a madman. The fact that I kill at the request of others does not reduce the responsibility at all.

[Question] Article 10 of the new constitution states that the public order and security forces must be made up of only carabineros and the investigative police. How do you justify the existence of the CNI today?

[Answer] The CNI is a military organization subordinate to the National Defense Ministry and is related also to the Interior Ministry. Its mission is to process all information about what takes place with regard to the country's social, institutional and economic development plan. Essentially, the CNI is a large computer whose work is to provide the appropriate information to the decisionmaking powers.

[Question] The country has lived through relative social peace for 170 years without DINA [National Intelligence Department] and without the CNI. Why are these kinds of organizations not abolished?

[Answer] If the CNI is abolished, Chile will lose a very important source of information which serves as a basis for making decisions in the economic, social and institutional sectors.

[Question] And not in the political field? I am asking this question because it is said that the men in civilian clothes who arrest alleged suspects and take them to secret places are members of the CNI. Is it true?

[Answer] I would dare to say that it is not so.

[Question] Then, to what organization do they belong?

[Answer] They belong to the organizations authorized to order that kind of arrest. The organizations authorized to make these decisions are included in the constitution as you yourself indicated. They are the investigative police and carabineros.

[Question] Carabineros? In civilian clothes?

[Answer] Why not?

[Question] Well, let us try to make things clear...Certain sectors of the people feel that these individuals, dressed in civilian clothes who watch some persons from a given vehicle, are members of the CNI and not of the carabineros or the investigative police.

[Answer] I cannot give you further details about what is outside my ministerial jurisdiction, but I believe that many who are dressed in civilian clothes have different colors. I also believe that MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members dress in civilian clothes, except when they put on the uniform to make believe they are members of the armed forces or carabineros to direct a well-aimed blow dressed in that garment...

[Question] We Chileans have been shocked by the crimes committed in Calama, by the Martyrs Avengers Commando [Comando de Vengadores de Martires -- COVEMA], by the murders of Col Roger Vergara and Tucapel Jimenez. What is happening to the country? What moral lapse has taken place here?

[Answer] I do not believe in any moral lapses in Chile. On the contrary, I feel that the values of the country have really been restored. Your very concern is proof of it. In Chile only three serious, painful and major situations -- only three or four -- are worrying us. This is precisely because we have succeeded in returning the traditional historical values to the country.

[Question] Then all people are concerned over the degree of security that an opponent of the regime might have...

[Answer] I think the opposition has full guarantees stemming from the knowledge of the current legislation that establishes precise rules with punishments for those who break the political recess.

[Question] Speaking from the standpoint of the justice minister and of Monica Madariaga, how do you see the country's economy this year?

[Answer] With tremendous optimism. We are going through a difficult situation caused by things not of our making, such as the drop in copper prices, worldwide recession, the increase in prices of energy... but I am completely optimistic.

[Question] And reflecting on a number of attacks coming from abroad, how do you see the year 1982 in the field of human rights?

[Answer] Those ill-intentioned attacks undoubtedly come from countries of the Soviet orbit.

In addition to these attacks, the origins of which are always found in the same place, there is also very valuable international recognition that human rights are respected in Chile. I am not worried, therefore, about the unfounded attacks.

[Question] Are the ones over here always good and those over there always bad?

[Answer] No, no.

[Question] Is there no self-criticism?

[Answer] I am tremendously self-critical. And when I say self-critical, I am not referring only to myself, self-criticism also takes place inside the government.

[Question] What is your criticism of the country's administration?

[Answer] I feel that the economic policy is a scientific policy...

[Question] Let us speak about the overall policy...

[Answer] No, let us speak about the economic sector, because otherwise you will lead me to the social and political sectors... The economic policy is technical and responsible. If you want me to make a criticism, here it is: I think the citizenry must be more thoroughly informed about the mechanisms which are operating or are about to operate. This transmission of information will create a tremendous sense of tranquility. Due to the lack of that information, the lack of communication, there is no such feeling of tranquility. On the contrary, there exists a climate of restlessness. Since I do have the information, I am absolutely optimistic and I will say that, beginning in June, we are going to return to our spectacular rate of growth and development and we will take off.

MINISTRY DENIES OFFERING PORTS TO BRITISH FLEET

PY061830 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has categorically denied reports that it had offered the use of Chilean ports for the refueling of the British fleet.

Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesmen have categorically denied an EFE news agency report which states that before his resignation, Lord Carrington, former secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, had reportedly obtained an authorization from the Chilean Government for the use of Chilean ports by the British fleet. This report, which had been published in the British newspaper DAILY STAR, adds that the alleged ports are about 200 miles from the Malvinas Islands and would offer excellent logistical support for British ships.

ARGENTINA, UK URGED TO AVOID BLOODSHED

PA021743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Colombia today urged Argentina and the United Kingdom to avoid "confrontations that result in bloodshed" and expressed concern over the conflict that these two nations have over the Falkland Islands.

Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said that Colombia is following with concern the incidents in the Southern Cone and noted that "it is our desire that there be no blcodshed and that the confrontation between two countries, which we hold in high esteem and love, can be avoided."

Lemos Simmonds said that he trusted that Argentina and the United Kingdom will reach a peaceful solution to the Falkland Islands situation without endangering peace in the continent.

However, the foreign minister did not give an opinion on a U.S. Government request to Argentina urging it to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands. He explained that "We still do not have the facts to issue a statement on this matter."

The minister said that the Argentine-British confrontation "affects Colombia as does everything that implies the disruption of relations between two nations with which Colombia has the best ties." He also expressed concern over the deterioration of the peace process which, according to him, is more necessary now than ever.

OAS MEDIATION OF UK-ARGENTINE CONFLICT PROPOSED

PA061821 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1752 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- This afternoon Colombia will request an urgent meeting of the OAS Permanent Council for it to designate a commission to study the British-Argentine conflict on the Malvinas Islands, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds has announced. The official said that the proposal will be made this afternoon by Carlos Bernal, Colombian ambassador to the OAS, as instructed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The meeting of the OAS Permanent Council will be requested by the delegates of Ecuador, Costa Rica and Colombia, the foreign minister added. He indicated that the OAS Council will meet Thursday in Washington to study the proposal.

He recalled that Colombia favors "a prompt and peaceful solution through diplomatic channels, preventing bloodshed as much as possible."

38 PEASANT GUERRILLAS BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY

PA050606 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1519 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Arauca, Colombia, 1 Apr (EFE) -- Colombian military courts released 38 peasant guerrillas today who availed themselves of the amnesty recently decreed by the government. The military judge of the township of Saravena, in the eastern part of the country, granted a pardon to the 38 rebels, who were being tried for taking over several townships in the region of Arauca.

The guerrillas were part of the 10th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and of the Domingo Lain command of the Army of National Liberation (ELN). The rebels who accepted the amnesty had previously turned their weapons and ammunition over to the regular troops. EFE learned that those who benefited from the amnesty will now receive land and cattle through the credit system, so that they can work the plains of Arauca. This is the first case of a group amnesty in the country since the government offered amnesty for the crimes of rebellion, sedition and subversion.

SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA ON MALVINAS AT UN REPORTED

PY060522 Formosa Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The text of the speech delivered by the Paraguayan representative at the UN Security Council has been released. He noted, as we all know, that the Malvinas Islands are part of the Argentine territory and that their occupation by the British constituted an unacceptable colonialist situation.

He said that the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands cannot be disputed. He added: Thus in expressing our position of support for the Argentine right, we also support a peaceful solution which would allow Argentina to fully recover that part of its territory.

More on Conflict

PY022058 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 1 Apr (TELAM) -- Paraguayan Defense Minister Marcial Samaniego stated here today that he hopes that this conflict will not adversely affect the region, thus referring to the current conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the South Georgia Islands in the Malvinas Islands.

[Words indistinct] did not want to give further details on his opinion regarding the tense situation in the south Atlantic, but he reiterated his hope for a peaceful solution.

Antonio Salum Flecha, former director of the Foreign Ministry and former director of the diplomatic and consular academy of Paraguay, who is also an expert in international issues, referring to the Malvinas conflict, stated that the way things are now, it is probable that the Argentine Government may be trying to update the need to solve once and for all the conflict maintained for a long time with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, and also, to show to the Britons that Argentina is ready to resort to force to assert its rights over that group of islands.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NEW GUATEMALAN REGIME

PY310031 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues this morning sent to his Guatemalan colleague Alfonso Alonso Lima the following message:

In conformity with international practice, I am pleased to inform your excellency that the government of the Republic of Paraguay will continue maintaining relations with the government of the Republic of Guatemala.

The Paraguayan Government has previously received the Guatemalan official communication that a military junta headed by Gen Jose Efraim Rios Montt has taken over the government of that country and that the junta has authority over all the Guatemalan territory, where individual and social guarantees and rights are fully enforced, and that the junta will maintain a position of absolute respect for all juridical norms by which relations between states must abide.

SENATE, CHAMBER SUPPORT ARGENTINA ON MALVINAS

PY070308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (AFP) -- The Peruvian Senate today unanimously approved a motion of solidarity with Argentina over its recovery of the Malvinas Islands and called upon all world peoples to see that the situation be solved peacefully.

The motion contains viewpoints of four proposals submitted by the leading political blocs in congress; the Popular Action Party [AP], the ruling party; the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, socialist; and two leftwing groups.

The final motion was presented by AP Senator Jose Carlos Martin, a historian who has written a book on the Malvinas problem.

The text of the declaration states that the Peruvian Senate agreed to:

1. Express its complete solidarity with the Argentine nation over its recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

2. Call upon the Latin American and world peoples to strongly support with every available means this legitimate Argentine action.

3. In the face of the danger of a confrontation on Latin American soil, call upon all peoples and organizations in the world to see that this serious situation be solved peacefully.

4. Make the Peruvian Foreign Ministry aware of this declaration and send copies to all American Congresses.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 0200 GMT on 7 April reports that the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies also approved two motions of "solidarity with Argentina" over its recovery of the Malvinas Islands, worded in terms similar to that of the Senate.]

Arias Stella on Conflict

PY070304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- Peru would support Argentina should a consultative meeting of the OAS Permanent Council be held, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said today. Arias Stella said that until now Argentina has made no formal request to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] and that there was only a request for a meeting of the OAS permanent consultative organ which is now being considered. Should that request be made, Peru would give its support for that meeting. The foreign minister then said that Peru had been following the problem with attention and concern. He said: Today we received news giving encouraging hopes of initial steps toward an agreement between Great Britain and Argentina to solve their conflict through diplomatic channels.

Finally, and without going into details, he said that it is too soon to make predictions but that diplomatic efforts are beginning to give encouraging hopes toward achieving a solution.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ARGENTINA ON MALVINAS

PA062200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2137 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr (AFP) -- It was officially announced today that Mexico reaffirmed its support for Argentina's claim over the Malvinas Islands but condemned the use of force in international controversies. Mexico asked for adherence to the UN Security Council decision and urged both parties to begin new negotiations.

The position of the Mexican Government on the Argentine-British crisis is explained in a statement issued by the foreign relations secretariat, as follows:

1. Mexico has in the past supported the Argentine claim over the Malvinas Islands at the United Nations and the OAS because it considers it valid. This continues to be Mexico's position.

2. We are convinced that all states must make the greatest efforts to solve their controversies through the peaceful means offered by the UN Charter and they must work to reach a solution within a reasonable period of time. In this regard, we have observed that the time during which the Malvinas case has been negotiated between the United Kingdom and Argentina has been excessively long.

3. Moreover, the Mexican Government, as a basic and invariable principle of its foreign policy, condemns the use of force in solving international controversies, regardless of the reasons used to justify it.

4. Beyond its adherence to a basic principle of its foreign policy, Mexico's position is inspired by a sincere Latin American spirit, because it is mindful of the persistence of many territorial disputes in Latin America, some of which are as old as that over the Malvinas Islands and which have also resulted in efforts to find military solutions in the recent past, with serious threats for peace in the continent and for the friendly relations among Latin American republics.

5. The resolution issued by the UN Security Council must be complied with. The Mexican Government trusts that the parties to this conflict will begin new negotiations so that reason and justice can prevail over the force of weapons.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES 1981 OIL PRODUCTS SALES

FL051143 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Despite the world's growing tendency to reduce the use of hydrocarbons, PEMEX' sales increased in 1981, the state enterprise has announced. Sales of oil products increased by 8 percent, petrochemical products by 19 percent and natural gas by 2.8 percent. These statistics are recorded in the 1981 reports, which state that the industrialized countries are substituting alternate energy products for oil. Growth in the sale of gasoline and diesel increased by 13.6 and 8 percent, respectively; acetic aldehyde by 22.5 percent; ammoniac by 24.6 percent; styrene by 23 percent; and low density polyethlene by 14.8 percent.

Due to an excessive use of gasoline, the following prices went into effect on 22 December in all sales to the public: extra gasoline 10 pesos per liter, nova gasoline 6 pesos per liter and diesel 2.50 pesos per liter. Likewise, the bimonthly 2.5 percent increase to the price of industrial fuels has been continued since its initiation on 21 November 1980. The value of 1981 sales amounted to 112.97 billion pesos, which compared to the 1980 sales represents a global increase of 17 percent. Of this amount, 82 billion 816 million pesos (73.9 percent) was for sale of oil products; 21 billion 288 million pesos (19 percent) for the sale of petrochemical products and the rest for other products.

FRAMPO NOMINATES RUBEN PAREDES FOR PRESIDENT

PA061500 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] As last Saturday's CRITICA predicted, the delegates to the second congress of FRAMPO [Popular Broad Front] nominated Col Ruben Dario Paredes as presidential candidate for the 1984 national elections. The congress asked all political groups already registered or in the process of registering, "to announce now the name of their candidates for president of the republic."

CRITICA tried to contact Colonel Paredes yesterday, Sunday, to get his first reactions to the FRAMPO nomination, but according to reliable sources, the National Guard commander "was out of the city."

Another announcement yesterday was made by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, minister of the presidency and personal envoy of President Royo. At the opening of the second congress Rodirguez said the "PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] and FRAMPO will go together to the 1984 elections;both parties will sweep the opposition." Rodriguez also expressed his satisfaction with the imminent participation of FRAMPO representatives in President Royo's cabinet, "as it is a pro-Torrijos party like the PRD." During another event within the second congress, attended by 389 delegates from all over the country, Dr Renato Pereira was easily reelected secretary general. Dr Juan Castulovich, current Panamanian ambassador to the OAS, was also reelected assistant secretary general.

Although the main issues on the congress' agenda were related to the national and political situation, a recess was called to ask the rebel sector of the party headed by representative Melquiades Riega and Prof Ramon Issos, "to return to the party's home office" to smooth out differences and take the posts to which they are entitled in the party's national executive committee.

NATIONAL GUARD TERMED 'ARMED POLITICAL PARTY'

PA060318 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Apr 82 p 1-A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The National Guard has more war material and more troops than the country needs and more than it can afford. Since, in accordance with the legislators' original interpretation, all public finances are a secret of state, National Guard finances are a military secret that cannot be revealed without endangering national security. No one knows how much this monstrously hypertrophic and inefficient organization costs us. This inefficiency is proven by unsafe streets, assaults in broad daylight, the sale of drugs under the very noses of the police, traffic chaos, contraband at an unimaginable scale, the theft of cartons full of electrical household appliances, the commonplace character of bribes amont the public servants and other similar calamities.

Since 11 October 1968, the National Guard has had only one role: To keep those who took over the government on that day in power, transforming itself into a political party that is armed to the teeth. And now, as if to brutally awaken those who dream of democratic changes through civilized means, they have decided, with pretexts that cannot withstand even superficial analysis, to recruit 4,000 additional men, irresponsibly ignoring a fiscal situation that cannot take more of these abuses and the will of a people that have already decided to put a stop to them once and for all.

COSTA RICA

MONGE WILL NOT INCREASE RELATIONS WITH USSR

PA061945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] At the conclusion of a news conference, we spoke for a few minutes with President-elect Luis Alberto Monge. We discussed some subjects, including our oil agreement with Venezuela.

Mr Monge also commented on future relations with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, because we, the newsmen, asked him whether or not he was going to expand the market in those countries. He said: No way. Monge said that the fact is that trade relations with the Soviet Union are very limited and that what he and his work team are trying to do is to find a way to secure, for the benefit of all Costa Ricans, fairer price treatment from the Western market, especially, from the U.S., Latin American and democratic Caribbean markets. Therefore, he will not expand trade with the socialist countries.

He said that relations with the Soviet Union will be maintained as long as we are sure that the Soviet Union has nothing to do with terrorist actions or with actions to destabilize the democratic regime. If this is the case, relations will be maintained at the current level. That is, if it is determined that the Soviet Union is involved in matters that are not suitable for Costa Rica, then relations could be broken.

Monge also spoke to Costa Ricans about the oil agreement with Venezuela. He noted: [Begin recording] The terms of the agreement are very favorable. They are a good example of what countries with a larger economic capacity can do for countries with fewer resources. I am referring, in this case, to the oil agreement. The soft credit line of the Venezuelan investment fund will be maintained and we plan to use this credit line to promote production programs in this country. [end recording]

DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE ISSUE RESOLUTIONS

PA060334 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Delegates to the third conference for peace and sovereignty in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, demanded the cessation of the economic blockade and other U.S. aggressive actions against Cuba, a nation whose people are currently engaged in the great task of constructing a more just society only 90 miles from the most powerful imperialists on earth.

In the final resolution, the delegates to the meeting demanded an end to the U.S. military maneuvers near the coast of Cuba and insisted that the territory on which the United States maintains Guanatanamo naval base be returned to the people of Cuba.

Regarding the Salvadoran conflict, the delegates expressed support for Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace proposals and endorsed the call for negotiations by the Salvadoran FMLN and FDR [Democratic Revolutionary Front] at the United Nations last October. The delegates at the San Jose meeting condemned the support that some sectors of the Honduran Army give to the enemies of the Sandinist revolution and at the same time supported the peace proposals presented by Nicaragua at the UN Security Council on 25 March.

The third conference for peace and sovereignty in Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean recognized the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity and the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee as organizations that represent the Guatemalan people.

At the same time, it condemned the recent coup d'etat in Guatemala and described it as a maneuver to cover up the repressive nature of the dictatorial system that rules in that country. In closing, the delegates repudiated the U.S. plans to install military bases in Haiti, as well as the U.S. violations of the canal treaties signed with Panama.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY CONFIRMS NICARAGUANS LANDING IN USULUTAN

PA061601 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Apr 82 p 11

[Excerpt] The armed forces command in Usulutan has reported that the landing of many revolutionaries from Nicaragua has been confirmed on El Espino, Island and in other places of Jiquilisco Bay. It was said that on El Espino, the Sandinists have been landing in the place known as La Chepona. They have been using small motorboats and barges towed by motorboats. It was reported that each barge carries 50 men and the small boats transport packages with weapons, ammunition and field medicine. As we reported yesterday, the landings have been taking place since Thursday with the aid of Salvadoran guerrillas who guide the Nicaraguans to various places in the interior of the country.

OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA022114 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Apr 82 pp 3, 26

[Text] The opposition political parties issued the following communique last night:

"The political parties of democratic and nationalistic ideology, which participated in and won the recent election of deputies to the constituent assembly:

"Share the ideal that the government decreed by the Constituent Assembly must be based on the unity of all Salvadorans;

"Interpret and understand that the majority of Salvadoran voters were against communitarianism as a social and political platform and against its spokesman and major supporter in El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte;

"Reject the Christian Democratic Party's ridiculous pretensions and threatening position of assuming the control of a government that the people, through their massive vote, have denied them. From this point forward, hold the Christian Democratic leaders responsible for this attempt to mock the sovereign will of an entire brave people, who have been regarded as an example for the world, as well as for all of the consequences that such an irresponsible attitude might bring to our fatherland;

"Invite all Salvadorans to maintain the serenity and civic stance demanded by patriotism and urge them not to play along with those who, pursuing their traditional politicking, seek to gain at the public plaza that which they lost at the polls;

"Trust that the armed forces, as the guarantor of the clean development of the elections, will enforce respect for the Salvadoran people's sovereign will be preventing the delaying maneuvers of the Christian Democrats, intended to create confusion among the citizens and to distort the electoral results.

"Condemn Jose Napoleon Duarte when he abuses power in his post as president of the revolutionary government junta to try to impose and perpetuate himself in the presidency, against the people's will."

[Date] San Salvador, 1 April 1982. [Signed] Representatives of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, the National Conciliation Party, the Popular Orientation Party and the Salvadoran Popular Party.

HAVANA REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES IN EL SALVADOR

Fighting in Usulutan

PA030253 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The insurgent Radio Venceremos, official voice of the Salvadoran FMLN, has reported that an Argentine military adviser was killed in the fighting in Usulutan Department on the seventh consecutive day of armed clashes in that area. The source said that the Argentine adviser who was killed was dressed in the Atlacatl Battalion uniform. This unit was trained by U.S. Green Berets. Radio Venceremos also said that the government had 142 casualties and that the guerrilla forces continue their offensive throughout El Salvador.

More on Fighting

PA041707 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hector Silva, coordinator of the foreign relations commission of El Salvador's FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front, has affirmed in Managua that his country is experiencing the most important moment of its recent history, which is characterized by the patriotic forces' advance. According to Silva, the Salvadoran guerrilla forces' military position is now much better than prior to Sunday's electoral farce, because very important successes have been scored. He added that these elections strengthened fascism in El Salvador, represented by the ultrarightist party led by retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Guerrilla Commander Raul Hercules, meanwhile, has told the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA that the FMLN's military presence in the cities opens great insurrectional prospects in El Salvador. According to other sources, guerrilla detachments ambushed an army patrol in the city of Santa Ana, the country's second leading city. Rebel squads also attacked the garrisons that guard the Cuscatlan and (Quebrada Seca) bridges in the east.

The rebels also dynamited several electrical posts only a few kilometers from San Salvador. This action left the town of San Martin without power. An armed clash also occurred in this town.

MANAGUA REPORTS FMLN ACTIVITIES IN EL SALVADOR

Usulutan Action

PA030449 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Intense battles are continuing in El Salvador between the FMLN patriots and the troops of Jose Napoleon Duarte. For instance, for the second consecutive day, the army has tried to regain control of the city of Usulutan.

Meanwhile, Radio Venceremos reported that the army suffered 142 casualties in that sector. The station also revealed that the civilian population is being strafed by helicopters. Commander Raul Hercules indicated in statements to Radio Venceremos that the fall of Usulutan could be the beginning of the FMLN's control of the country's eastern zone.

Clashes Reported

PA031527 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Salvadoran troops have sustained 12 casualties and 4 Salvadoran patriots have died in three clashes in the last few hours.

The press secretariat of the FMLN General Command has reported that a 7-hour clash took place on the (Quebrada Seca) bridge, 80 km east of San Salvador and that seven soldiers died in the fighting. The forces of the central front engaged in another clash with government troops in San Vicente and the FMLN regrets the death of four companeros. The third clash took place between kilometers 48 and 49 of the Pan-American Highway. The forces representing the people inflicted four casualties on the enemy during this clash.

Views on Elections

PA031522 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City -- The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador reiterated last night that they will intensify the war, but said that at the same time, they are willing to begin negotiations.

Salvador Samayoa and Hector Oqueli, members of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic committee, outlined this position during a news conference held at the headquarters of the association of foreign newsmen in Mexico City. The two men warned that if the government that the U.S. Embassy and the State Department are setting up in their country is placed under the control of a murderer like former Colonel Roberto d'Aubuisson, the FMLN will have to change its position regarding its willingness to negotiate.

The Salvadoran leaders explained to a large number of local and foreign newsmen present at the conference the present status of the popular insurrection and the [?defects] of the past elections. Samayoa said that the FMLN will wait until the U.S. Embassy has finished structuring the new government in El Salvador and reshuffling individuals, before indicating its position.

The two Salvadorans added that they believe Ambassador Hinton and the State Department are quite frightened by the results of the elections, because the Christian Democrats have been ousted from government and, in the best of cases, can only aspire to participate in it from a humiliating minority position.

RADIO VENCEREMOS DERIDES 'ELECTORAL FARCE'

PA050054 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The offensive launched by our people, who are up in arms throughout the country, and their determination to intensify this offensive at the risk of their lives clearly demonstrate that the 28 March electoral farce was nothing but the dictatorship's latest abortive attempt to perpetuate the long history of fraud, mockery and contempt for the popular will. With their actions, our people, who are now led by a responsible and unwavering vanguard and who now have a revolutionary army that has already repeatedly proven its (?courage) and fighting ability, have not only put down this electoral farce; by stepping up their actions, they will soon overthrow the dictatorship itself, once and for all.

The elections have passed and now our people and the entire world are asking; what is going to take place? What will become of these recently held elections? The junta said that the elections were the solution to the country's problems; an alternative for peace. But on the contrary, the war continues and is spreading more and more each day. The elections have passed; where is their solution?

The genocides are carrying out a fierce struggle to divide power among themselves, behind the people's backs. Indiscriminate mortar and machinegun attacks were perpetrated by the army on Cuscatancingo and Usulutan on the very day of the elections and on subsequent days, with no regard whatever for the lives of civilians.

The elections were only a solution for the imperialists, who are now going to justify their interference, for such intervention will definitely be requested by a government that was legally constituted through fraudulent and blood-stained elections.

The elections were a solution for the fascists alone, who, faced with the rancor and rejection of the world, have now legalized genocide.

But the elections were not a solution for [passage indistinct] considered as subversives, years of imprisonment, torture and death. The elections were not a solution for El Salvador's mothers, who will continue to lose their children in the war. They were not a solution for the children, who will continue to lose their parents. They were not a solution for the honest troops, NCO's or officers, who will have to continue to shoot their own people, the difference being that now they will be directed by foreign advisers and murderous mercenaries. The elections were not a solution for the Salvadoran people, who will continue to be subjected to the war of extermination planned by the native fascists and the imperialist mercenaries.

Now that the electoral farce is over, the native fascists and the U.S. imperialists will move on to their plan to pacify the country; a pacification that [words indistinct] wiping out popular democratic and revolutionary opposition; a pacification based on the prolongation of the war, the expanded use of genocidal techniques, the realization of the U.S. interventionist plans and the internationalization of the conflict. This was the objective of and the reason behind the electoral farce; this is their method of pacification.

But here we have an armed people; an organized people. Here we have a people up in arms and a revolutionary army that is determined to win; one that is going to defeat both the dictatorship and the invaders. We have launched our offensive and we will not stop until we achieve victory. Throughout the nation's territory, revolutionary men and the revolutionary army are marching irrevocably forward. Onward with our insurrectional struggle until final victory!

GUATEMALA

MILITARY JUNTA ISSUES 14 POINTS OF GOVERNMENT

PA060250 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] During a news conference held at the national palace banquet hall, members of the military government junta issued in 14 points that which will become the basis of government by the present regime. It contains a philosophy of reform, with reformist methods.

It had been announced that the press would today be given the political statutes to be issued by the junta to replace the constitution while it is suspended. Nevertheless, these statutes have not yet been released, though the 14 points were explained:

1. To make the people feel that the authorities are at the service of the people and that the people are not at the service of the authorities.

2. To achieve the reconciliation of the Guatemalan family, for the benefit of national peace and harmony.

3. To achieve individual security and happiness on the basis of absolute respect for human rights.

4. To recover individual and national dignity.

5. To achieve the establishment of a nationalistic spirit and to create the foundations for the participation and integration of the different ethnic groups that make up our nationality.

6. To achieve the recovery of the national economy under a free enterprise system, in accordance with the controls required by the national situation.

7. To restructure the judicial branch, with the participation of the bar association, to adapt it to the existing situation and to achieve ethical, moral and legal exactitude.

8. To eliminate administrative corruption and to promote a true spirit of public service among government workers, as the basis of a national government.

9. To stimulate pressure groups that are representative of national activities, a new development concept that is reformist and nationalistic.

10. To strengthen national integration by efficiently using the cooperation of other countries and international organizations, thus projecting the country's problems abroad.

11. To improve the people's living standards, in order to decrease existing contradictions.

12. To reorganize the electoral system so that, as a result of true democracy, political participation can be respected and popular frustration can be avoided.

13. To reorganize public organizations so as to accelerate government programs, achieve their efficienty, control their operation and avoid administrative anarchy.

14. To reestablish constitutionality in the country within a brief period of time so that the Guatemalans can know and demand their duties and obligations within a free democratic system.

RIOS MONTT SEES END OF 'HOSTILITY TOWARD MEXICO'

PA031933 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Guatemalan strongman Gen Efrain Rios Montt has said that the armed forces have recovered for the people what actually belongs to them. Rios Montt said that Guatemala's hostility toward Mexico has ended and asserted that, among other things, the recent coup d'etat will make it possible to put an outright end to any strain between the two nations. He said proof of this is the swift replacement of Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, adding that Luis Alfonso Alonso Lima, the new foreign minister, is well aware of the fact that Guatemala's ties with the rest of the world will be harmonious and cordial.

REPORTS DIFFER ON STATUS OF GENERAL GUEVARA

Arrest Reported

PA060203 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] At 1600 today police officers arrived at the home of Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, former presidential candidate and virtual president before the 23 March coup d'etat, located in the neighborhood of Trinidad in Zone 15. The police officers had specific orders to search his home and to arrest the military officer, who was the candidate of the Democratic Institutional Party, the Revolutionary Party and the National Unity Front.

It was learned that three police cars, one patrol car, one of the so-called bluebird buses and a tank all arrived at Guevara Rodriguez' house. After searching his home, they took him with them. It was learned tonight that Guevara Rodriguez is being kept at the Justo Rufino Barrios Garrison.

The police officers who carried out this action, which was apparently an order issued by the government junta, did not bother Guevara Rodriguez' relatives.

Junta Denies Arrest

PA060248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0232 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Jaime Rabanales, official spokesman for the Guatemalan military government junta, denied tonight that Gen Anibal Guevara is under arrest. Colonel Rabanales referred to Guatemalan newscast reports claiming that General Guevara had been arrested by members of the security forces this afternoon. The two main Guatemalan newscasts reported tonight that the government candidate in the 7 March presidential elections had been arrested. The military government junta, which overthrew Gen Romeo Lucas' regime on 23 March, declared the elections null and void, as its first step immediately after the coup d'etat.

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA 'URGENTLY' RECALLED

PA061516 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Official communique from the information office of the Presidency Ministry; issued in Tegucigalpa on 5 April 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Government hereby reports that today it urgently recalled its ambassador to Nicaragua for consultations regarding the latest incidents provoked by the Nicaraguan authorities.

The Honduran Government is deeply concerned over these highly regrettable incidents, which were reported to the public in an official communique yesterday, because they indicate that a sector of the Sandinist people's army is apparently determined to create an atmosphere of uncertainty which, coupled with repeated violations of Honduras' territorial integrity, will cause a deterioration in the relations between Nicaragua and Honduras.

These actions are being carried out at a time when the constitutional and democratic Honduran Government has reiterated its aspiration for peaceful coexistence in the Central American region by means of the peace proposal presented to the OAS Permanent Council. This proposal was well received by the international community.

In spite of the unfortunate incidents to which this communique refers, the Honduran Government once more reiterates its determination to struggle for peace and its total allegiance to the principles and objectives that determine the international conduct of the Honduran people and government.

PEACE PLAN DRIVE COUNTERED BY URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL

PA041903 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Montevideo (special telex for EL HERALDO) -- The Honduran peace initiative, presented in Ecuador, Uruguay, Chile and Argentina has stumbled against an official proposal at the OAS for a meeting of Central American rulers.

According to the Honduran delegates, "the situation in Central America cannot wait for a summit meeting because the spiraling arms race in the region endangers the area countries' stability." Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova's delegates met this week with Argentine President Gen Leopoldo Galtieri.

After the meeting, they said that their country's peace plan encourages "pacification ideas and suggestions" based on disarmement, permanent dialogue, nonintervention, respect for borders and the organization of a multinational peace force. According to the delegates, Honduras is willing to "open its borders" to continental observers in order "to prove the nonexistence of alleged war preparations."

Upon arriving in Uruguay, the Honduran delegates learned about the Uruguayan initiative to promote a meeting of rulers "because the Central American problem is not a local one, but engulfs the entire continent." Chilean President Augusto Pinohet has been the first to endorse the Uruguayan initiative. It is expected that this topic will be first in the agenda at some future meeting between the rulers of Chile and Uruguay.

In Montevideo, the Honduran Government's delegates stressed that their country maintains a peaceful stand on both Nicaragua and El Salvador, thus rejecting recent Nicaraguan government charges. The Honduran delegation is composed of Enrique Aguilar Paz, Edgardo Numa Rodriguez and Miguel Facusse.

SECURITY MINISTRY REPORTEDLY ARRESTS FDR LEADER

PA040106 Paris AFP in Spanish 2207 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Apr (AFP) -- Ramon Cardona, representative of the Salvadoran opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] for the Caribbean region, "has been arrested" by members of the Honduran Department of National Investigation [DIN], according to the Honduran peasants National Unity Front. According to the charge, Cardona was arrested last Tuesday after he arrived in Honduras from the United States and was preparing to board a plane for Nicaragua. Honduran police said that they had no knowledge of the incident described by Francisco Ramos, president of the peasant federation. On the same Tuesday that the FDR representative was allegedly arrested, according to a complaint lodged by the Nicaraguan Government today, DIN members arrested the Nicaraguan inspector of embassies at Honduras' Toncontin Airport.

NICARAGUA

CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION DETAILS AID PROGRAM

PA061700 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Companero Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, arrived in Nicaragua on Sunday, 4 April 1982.

The delegation also includes Companero Julian Lopez of the Cuban Embassy in Nicaragua; Companero (Reme Puig) vice minister of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Companeros Raul Trujillo and Edison Valasquez, vice ministers of the sugar industry; Companero Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television; Companero Daniel Herrera, economic counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Nicaragua; and Companero Oscar Alfonso and Companera (Marcelina Rosell), adviser to the minister and official of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, respectively. The Cuban delegation is in Sandino's land on the occasion of the third meeting of the Cuba-Nicaragua mixed commission.

The Nicaraguan side is headed by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development minister. The other Nicaraguan members are Comparero Luis Enrique Figueroa, vice minister of Planning; Companero (Gilberto Nunez), vice minister of construction; Companero (Manuel Coronel Kautz), vice minister of agricultural development; Companero Marcos Valle, Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba.

[Paragraph continues] Also, Companero Edgar Chamorro, director of sugar; Companero (Alvaro Murillo), director of the Office for Cooperation With the Socialist Countries, a department of the Planning Ministry; and Companero (Jose Antonio Vargas), economic counselor of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Cuba.

The delegation of the brotherly people of Cuba was received by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on Monday afternoon, 5 April. The final document of the third meeting of the Cuba-Nicaraguan mixed commission was signed in the presence of the government junta. The 1982 economic, scientific and technical cooperation program was also presented on that occasion. This cooperation program summarizes the specific activities that will be included as part of the solidarity and internationalist aid that the brotherly government and people of Cuba are giving Nicaragua this year.

The program notes that the aid that our country is receiving and will be receiving this year includes the following: A broad technical assistance program; training; exchanges of delegations; and donations in the form of medicine, equipment, spare parts and liberary material. All this cost Cuba approximately $85 million.

For the construction of a sugar mill in the town of Tipitapa, the Cuban Government has given Nicaragua an intergovernment and grant-type credit. Cuba will also maintain, and increase by 100 members, the Cuban medical brigade serving in Nicaragua. With this increase, the brigade will now include more than 410 members. Cuba will also maintain the Augusto Cesar Sandino Cuban primary school teachers contingent of 2,000 teachers, as well as cooperation in general secondary and higher educations.

Cuba will also help in the construction of the Nueva Guinea-(Lejivoy) highway as well as roads and bridges. The scholarship programs for Nicaraguan students in Cuba will continue and be increased. This will provide for the training of 1,200 Nicaraguans in various fields, in Cuba. Cuba will also assist in the preparation of Nicaraguan athletes with view on the forthcoming Central American games. A dairy development program will be prepared. Production, transport, medical and other resources will be provided to Miskito camps. Cuban cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, fishing and other sectors will be expanded.

The Nicaraguan Government has expressed our people's gratitude to the brotherly people of Cuba for the broad aid and cooperation received since the triumph of the revolution. This cooperation has been broadly increased. This again shows the unshakeable friendship between our two peoples.

HONDURAN 'KIDNAPPING' OF CITIZENS PROTESTED

PA051925 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Communique addressed to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by the Nicaragua Foreign Ministry -- read by announcer]

[Text] Year of unity in the face of aggression, 5 April 1982

Mr Minister, Your Excellency Edgardo Paz Barnica

Foreign secretary, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to inform you about a new and dangerous act of provocation of incalculable consequences committed by members of the Honduran Army when they entered our territory and kidnapped defenseless Nicaraguan citizens.

At 1200 yesterday, three patrols made up of 30 Honduran troops -- members of the military company stationed in the Guasaule border area, wearing olive drab camouflage with Honduran military badges and symbols and carrying FAL automatic rifles -- entered our territory through La Ceiba, 5 km west of Sonotillo, violating our sovereignty and violently kidnapping 21 peasants of that sector. These peasants were forcefully taken to the border and then to Choluteca.

The kidnapped citizens, all of them Nicaraguans, are: (Javier Ortiz), (Valentin Sadia Martinez), (Leonardo Patrana), (Marcelino Varela), (Teresa Cruz), (Ramona Carranza), (Esteban Ortiz), (Nicolasa Pastrna) and her two small children, (Francisca Cepeda) and her two small children, (Luisa Pastrana) and one child, and (Elia Carranza) and (Rosa Herrera), both of whom were accompanied by two minors.

In view of this grave incident, through Commander Manuel Salvatierra, chief of the 2d Military Region, we tried to establish contact with Col Danilo Ferrara, chief of the 11th Battalion with headquarters in Choluteca. Ferrara told Salvatierra that the Honduran military patrols had entered our territory and kidnapped Nicaraguan citizens, in reprisal for the alleged arrest of a Honduran citizen in our territory. The women and the children were released as a result of these efforts, but the male citizens we mentioned remained in captivity.

This provocation and violation of our sovereignty follows a chain of aggressions against our country from Honduran territory underway since January 1980, with the acquiescence of a certain sector of the Honduran Armed Forces bent on damaging the good relations that must exist between our two countries.

In repudiating this new and unjustified act of aggression and violation of our sovereignty, the Nicaraguan Government, through me, presents to the illustrious Honduran Government its most vigorous protest and at the same time demands the release of our compatriots and expresses to Your Excellency our justified concern that this type of action responds to premeditated plans to lead our two countries to an armed confrontation, with negative consequences for our nations.

In reiterating its willingness to have peace and demanding pertinent explanations, Nicaragua expects that the illustrious Honduran Government will adopt specific measures so that actions such as these, which we are protesting today and which have been occurring regularly, cease once and for all. I take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my esteem and consideration.

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister.

JUNTA ISSUES DECREE SUSPENDING EASTER VACATIONS

PA022344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Government decree read by (Ileana Ordevus) from the Government House -- live]

[Text] Whereas: 1. Decree No 996 of 15 March 1982, published in Official Gazette No 66 of 20 March, established a national emergency that requires a joint effort of all of the country's inhabitants to attend to production, services and the primary needs of national defense: The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in the exercise of its powers, decrees the following law suspending Easter vacations:

Article 1. The vacations provided for in the second paragraph of Article 64 -- namely, the vacations from the Saturday before Palm Sunday to Easter Monday; that is, from 3 to 12 April -- are hereby suspended for all officials, organizations and workers at the service of the state and its institutions.

Vacations for the judicial branch from the Saturday before Palm Sunday to Easter Monday, inclusive, provided for in Article 1, Decree No. 47, published in Official Gazette No 176 of 18 December 1939, are also suspended on this occasion.

Article 3. No private, mixed or people's property enterprise may grant Easter vacations to its employees in 1982 or for the period in which decree No 996 of 15 March 1982, the national emergency law is in force. The ban on vacations applies to the holidays on Holy Thursday and Good Friday in this month.

Article 4. The suspended vacations will be granted in other periods by rotation, in conformity with the needs of the various enterprises and institutions and in agreement with the provisions of the cited Article 64.

Article 5. Wages for Holy Thursday and Good Friday will be paid as usual, without [holiday] compensation.

Article 6. The Labor Ministry will ensure that the provisions of the present decree are strictly applied, without precluding the application of other appropriate legal provisions.

Article 7. The present law will enter into force as soon as it is published in any media, without ruling out its publication in the Official Gazette.

Issued in Managua, on 1 April 1982, year of unity in the face of aggression.

RAMIREZ ON PLANS FOR DIPLOMATIC EFFORT IN UN

PA040255 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. Government, in a shameful and arbitrary manner, has vetoed a UN Security Council resolution asking UN member-nations to avoid the use of force against Nicaragua or any other Central American nation. Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado has commented on this, noting the success of revolutionary diplomacy and the arrogant attitude of the Ronald Reagan administration. Sergio Ramirez spoke about this at the "Face the People" program held today at the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Workers Federation.

Ramirez said that the most reactionary U.S. sectors are prepared to ignore the will of all countries as long as they can attack the Nicaraguan revolution. He said that the United States behaves this way despite the overwhelming diplomatic defeat which Nicaragua inflicted on the U.S. administration.

Ramirez said that the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran army and counterrevolutionary bands generously supplied by imperialism are participating in the plot prepared by the CIA.

He said that this maneuver is aimed at provoking a conflict with Honduras in order to permit the invoking of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and to have a pretext to invade our country and try to overthrow the people's power.

Ramirez noted that peace and patience remain as the main guidelines of Nicaragua's foreign policy and reiterated our government's decision to take the diplomatic battle to the UN General Assembly. He also said that the present national emergency situation cannot have an end date since the aggressive threats of the United States and the counterrevolutionary bands are daily being manifested in the form of provocations along our border, attacks on fishing vessels and other activities.

We will now listen to some of the statements made by Companero Sergio Remirez: [Begin recording] Every day we struggle for peace in the political and diplomatic fields. A small and weak country, Nicaragua has made the most important diplomatic effort in Latin American history.

Yesterday, at the United Nations, we crowned these diplomatic efforts with a huge victory when the UN Security Council came to vote on a resolution presented by Panama and supported by Guyana. The resolution was backed by 12 members of the Security Council. This left the United States alone and it was forced to use the veto right it has in the UN Security Council.

We must explain that the permanent members of the UN Security Council -- the United States, the Soviet Union, England, France and the PRC -- have the right to veto a resolution. Yesterday the United States used this right. This is something that does not happen often. This action is a contradiction; it is absurd, because the resolution was the culmination of the process that began with the arrival of Commander Ortega to deliver the lengthy exposition with which you are all familiar. All our diplomatic work led 60 countries to go to the UN Security Council meeting to support the position of Nicaragua. They were countries from all the continents. There was work carried out with the members of the Security Council to secure this resolution, which simply asks UN members to abstain from using force against Nicaragua or any other Central American nation. It recommends against the use of force to solve conflicts; it recommends negotiations, using peace. It asks that the UN secretary general keep the Security Council informed about the Central American situation. That's all it was.

The United States, that is, Mr Reagan's government, feels so defeated that it finds itself in the shameful position of having to veto the resolution and of saying that the resolution will not pass because that is the will of Mr Reagan's government.

This means, simply speaking, that they are not interested in peace. This means they cannot accept an international resolution calling for peace in Central America. It is true that we are weak, that we are small, but we gave the world a lesson of courage, honor and bravery and we had the UN Security Council in the position of having the Yankees veto the resolution for peace in Central America, thus making their position evident.

It is true that this is a big victory for our people, that it must be a source of great pride for our people. It must reinforce our patriotism and nationalism because now our voice is being heard in the world; now they respect us. Now it is not like it was when (Chato Lang) was ambassador to the United Nations because he was nothing but a servant of the Yankees in the United Nations. Now Nicaragua has worth; now the country has a name, honor, pride and we show it to the world. We must repeat this with patriotism, yesterday, for the first time in Nicaraguan diplomatic history, we gave the United States a historic lesson.

However, in face of this diplomatic victory we should be more concerned because if the Yankees were going to be consistent, they would have accepted the resolution that would prevent them from invading us, from attacking us. But they have said no. Since they have said no, then our concern must increase because this means that they are in fact prepared to attack us and that they don't want any kind of diplomatic or legal obstacle that would prevent them from implementing their plans of aggression.

Since they vetoed the resolution yesterday, we are taking another step; tomorrow Foreign Minister d'Escoto is going to Kuwait, an Arab country in the Middle East where there will be a meeting of all the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Countries, more than 90, who are a clear majority in the United Nations.

We are members of the Nonaligned Movement. In Kuwait, we will work with all the nonaligned countries so that when the Kuwait meeting is over, then the UN General Assembly will be called to a special meeting. The UN General Assembly begins its sessions in September, but we are going to ask it to meet in this month because of the U.S. veto.

Because the United States vetoed the resolution at the UN Security Council, which is the highest body of the United Nations but does not include all countries -- we will resort to the 155 countries that are members of the United Nations to tell them; here you have this; the Yankees have vetoed this resolution; we have brought it to you so that you can approve it. And this will be done, and we will have the United Nations and all its countries affirm that no power, no country, can attack us, that there can be no use of force against Nicaragua. We are going to take the diplomatic battle there. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS ON BORDER, ARMS ISSUES

PA060415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2131 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By Colin McSevenyh]

[Text] Managua, 5 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said today that Nicaragua is willing to patrol its border with Honduras, together with Honduran troops, to ease the tension between the two countries and to stop an alleged supply of weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Borge said that although he has seen no proof of the U.S. charges that Nicaragua was supplying weapons to the Salvadoran insurgents, Nicaragua would cooperate with Honduras to close the border, the site of recent violent clashes.

In an interview with REUTER, Borge said: "I will do everything necessary to stop this alleged supply of weapons...although the United States has never showed proof that it does exist." Borge added that he did not want troops from any other country patrolling the border.

Diplomatic sources said that if Nicaragua were supplying weapons to the Salvadoran insurgents, these arms would have to cross the Honduran border, a rugged region that is very difficult to control effectively. There is great tension in Central America because of the Salvadoran conflict and the exchange of accusations between the Nicaraguan leftist government and the United States.

Asked about possible talks between Managua and Washington, Borge said that the differences between the two countries were negotiable, "but Nicaraguan dignity is not." Mexico is trying to arrange a meeting between the two countries for discussion of a peace plan, including a nonaggression pact.

Last month, Nicaragua declared a state of national emergency in view of what it considered an impending threat of invasion of its territory, encouraged by the United States. Borge said that the state of emergency will probably be extended for another month.

Borge did not choose to confirm or deny reports that Nicaragua has purchased Soviet MIG combat airplanes. "We have the right to purchase or not to purchase any airplane we want," he said.

Borge said that the Nicaraguan military buildup, considered defensive by Managua and dangerous by Washington, could be one of the matters of discussion, but that this would first require the cessation of the U.S. arms supply to Central American countries. He said that Nicaragua favored disarmament as long as the countries of the region, the majority controlled by rightist regimes, did the same.

But he added that disarmament was not very likely, because those countries need the weapons "not to defend themselves from Nicaragua but to defend themselves from their own people."

RAMIREZ MERCADO DISCUSSES 'U.S. THREATS'

PA021444 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Speech by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado at an assembly of the people's industrial corporation; no place given -- live]

[Text] [broadcast in progress] ...Regarding the Central American region: extremes have been even reached now. We know that a certain technician, who used to work for one of the ministries and is now a member of one of the rightist parties, told newsmen of a U.S. television network that we had ordered the blowing up of the bridges to justify the state of emergency. This is a truly despicable action, but it reflects what certain people and circles think in this country. I also reflect on how happy they become when these incidents occur, because they think that the time for them to retake power in Nicaragua has come, when it is just the contrary -- that time is very far off.

The causes which made the Nicaraguan Government decree the state of emergency are still present. This is not a game or a pretext. Our country is still under a serious threat. A few days ago a U.S. Congressman who is honestly interested in what happens in Nicaragua called us over the telephone to tell us that we should not believe at any time that the U.S. Army was going to invade Nicaragua. He asked us why we were taking less sick people out of hospitals to have room for possible war casualties. He said that wasn't necessary. I told him: We are not saying that there is a direct U.S. invasion underway but have said that there could be one as a last resort.

We are experiencing a situation of destabilization, aggression, and maneuvers which are being carried out every day. We are victims of these actions as a people and sovereign country.

You will recall that in his speech at the UN Security Council, Commander Ortega listed several actions which confirm this aggression. These incidents have become such an everyday thing that now I have another list here which I want you to learn about. This is a completely new list. These are incidents that have occurred after Commander Ortega spoke at the United Nations. This is for us to realize how this state of aggression and threats is permanent. We must not lower our guard.

Today, General, Colonel -- I don't know what he is -- Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who is chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, told a network of stations owned by Radio America the following, which was transmitted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, a U.S. news agency: Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Chief of the Armed Forces, said today that Honduras does not oppose possible U.S. military intervention in Central America and expressed tremendous concern over the Nicaraguan arms buildup. I would allow the passage of U.S. troops through Honduras, he said.

One must see the seriousness involved in statements made by a person who happens to be the commander in chief of the Honduran Army. He is more or less admitting that he would be willing to allow U.S. troops to pass, that is occupy, Honduran territory. To go where? To Nicaragua or El Salvador.

A State Department representative, Leslie Brown, deputy director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs of the State Department, arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday heading a U.S. delegation that will negotiate the conditions for the construction and expansion of military airports in Honduran territory. Negotiations are also underway for the construction of U.S. naval and military bases on Amapala Island in the Gulf of Fonseca and in the Lempira and Castilla ports on the Atlantic Ocean.

In the last 3 days, the Honduran Army began a maneuver called Red Alert which involved the transportation of military equipment in U.S.-registered Hercules planes. More than 60 U.S. military advisers are training Hondurans, including 10- and 8-year-old [as heard] children, according to pictures published in NEWSWEEK, which is a U.S. magazine.

An attack with mortars and missiles was carried out against the El Espino border post, resulting in the burning of the customs warehouse there. This attack was carried out from Honduran territory. [Break in transmission] within the national territory which shows an improvement in the quality of their weapons. They have been supplied with grenade launchers, fragmentation grenades, FAL rifles and M-16's, which they didn't have before and which are being introduced into the country through supply routes.

You realize that 2 days ago at Toncontin airport in Tegucigalpa, Honduran security authorities kidnapped Francisco Javier Hernandez, a Nicaraguan diplomat who was carrying a diplomatic passport. This is a very serious precedent in the history of diplomatic relations in Central America, because we cannot allow the immunity of diplomatic officials to end. An official who is carrying a diplomatic passport of a country with which Honduras is not only a neighbor but with which it has full and stable diplomatic relations must not be arrested and much less beaten.

It is true that 4 hours later the Honduran Government and Foreign Secretariat apologized and released our diplomat, but this merely shows that imperialism is using sectors of the Honduran Army and security forces to try to provoke a military confrontation with Nicaragua. This is the reason for Alvarez Martinez' statement, the establishment of military bases, the expansion and construction of airports with Honduran approval, the attack from Honduran territory, the harassment actions within Nicaragua and above all, for the establishment of more than 15 camps and the existence of approximately 15,000 former Somozist guardsmen and counterrevolutionaries, 5,000 of whom are receiving military training, support and protection from certain sectors of the Honduran Army and the government.

In the first week in March, they concluded the Safe Pass Navy maneuvers, which included 30 warships, 80 planes and 10,000 troops of the United States and other NATO member countries.

Now, in one more act of provocation to and destabilization of the area, the U.S. Government has announced upcoming maneuvers that will be carried out with the British Navy. They will be called Readex 2-82. These maneuvers will include 30 warships, 3 aircraft carriers and 200 planes and will be directed by the commander of the 2d Atlantic Fleet in Caribbean waters.

Sabotage attacks against the means of production have occurred in the country. After the two bridges were blown up, an attempt was made to sabotage the mill at the German Pomares sugar mill in Chinandega. A steel bar was placed on the conveyor belt that carries the sugar cane. Luckily, we were able to stop the belt before the bar reached the grinder and destroyed it. These are the irrational acts that the counterrevolution carries out against Nicaragua to try to interrupt and destroy production. There is also the seizing of our fishing boats and the attacks against their defenseless crews in the Atlantic and Pacfic Oceans.

We are in a state of emergency. We are victims of aggression. This state of emergency is not a pretext. This state of emergency has not ceased. We are simply exercising a sacred right; the right to defend ourselves, the revolution, our fatherland and above all, peace.

I was telling the secretary general of the French Communist Party who was visiting us at the government palace yesterday that we are willing to defend peace including under fire.

I told him that if we are led to war, it will also be a way for us to defend peace. If we are forced to fight, it will be to defend the peace that Nicaragua wants and needs so much.

We also wanted to tell you that Nicaragua and the revolution are experiencing great victories in the diplomatic arena.

The State Department politicians who are directing these aggressive policies against our fatherland never thought that such a small, weak and humble country as ours was going to checkmate them and shake the world with the serious, patriotic, calm, honest and responsible call that we made at the UN Security Council.

After Daniel's speech, more than 60 countries have asked for the floor at the UN Security Council to back the Nicaraguan position. This has been done by Arab, African, European, Caribbean and Latin American countries. This shows the tremendous political support that our revolution has in the world. Three or four countries have spoken in the council. They have not spoken against the Nicaraguan position because they dare not; however, they have said that this is a matter which does not concern the UN Security Council, but the OAS, of course, which is where they feel more comfortable. Nevertheless, these voices have been generally weak and isolated.

The UN Security Council is ready to hear a draft resolution tomorrow which is supported by the Nonaligned Movement of which Nicaragua is a member. One of the main points of this resolution issues a call to stop any aggression against Nicaragua and reminds UN members that they should not interfere in Nicaragua or Central America by force and that the solution to the Central American conflicts must be political and negotiated. This is a basic point of our diplomacy, Nicaraguan foreign policy, our revolution and of a country which although small, makes its voice heard in the world because it is courageous and dignified.

We have said -- Foreign Minister d'Escoto has stated it and he was supposed to have said it in New York today as instructed by the revolutionary government -- that we are willing to begin talks and enter negotiations with the United States. He was to have said that we are willing to heed to the call for negotiations made by our friend, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. We said that we are willing to open these discussions and talks when Foreign Minister d'Escoto returns from Kuwait where he will be going in 3 days to participate in a meeting of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement. Nicaragua must participate in this meeting because it is another important place where we must defend and promote the country's political position. Therefore, as soon as the Kuwait meeting ends, we will be ready to begin these talks and negotiations for peace with the U.S. Government.

While we are winning an international battle in the diplomatic arena, this situation is becoming more difficult because the United States has lost a great political battle in El Salvador.

The United States was bent on making the elections in El Salvador a crucial issue. It said that the fate of the East-West confrontation was at stake in El Salvador. It said that it was a matter of democracy or totalitarianism and that the elections were going to solve everything and were going to isolate the revolutionary forces and that once the elections were held democracy was going to be stabilized in El Salvador.

We are not going to discuss here the quality of those elections. Not long ago, I told some foreign correspondents that when we hold elections in Nicaragua in 1986, our elections will in no way resemble those quote, elections, unquote in El Salvador.

On the day of the elections, the FMLN was fighting in 10 of the 14 Salvadoran departments. The FMLN had military forces in Chalatenango, San Vicente, Morazan, Usulutan, in the suburbs of San Salvador. Today I was reading a dispatch saying that more than 1.5 million votes had been counted. Imagine 1.5 million votes.

A newsman who was in San Salvador told me that the tricks used in the elections included one which was very obvious; San Salvador has 1 million inhabitants and the city had only 14 polling places. This means that there had to be lines in those 14 polling places so that they could be photographed and transmitted by radiophoto.

There were several other elements which could help us to demonstrate the fraud committed in these elections but this doesn't pertain to us and I only wanted to mention it in passing because these elections -- about which the United States boasted that they were a proof of democracy, that the people were voting to reject violence and that the problem involved merely 2,000 isolated terrorists whose last resort was to lay down their weapons because the people had already voted -- have concluded now with the victory of the ultrarightwing. This was not included in the State Department's plans.

A man by the name of D'Aubuisson -- who was chief of repressive security organizations of El Salvador, whom former U.S. Ambassador Robert White accused of killing Monsignor Romero and the Maryknoll nuns and who cannot even enter the United States because he was charged there with threatening the life of a U.S. official -- is the leader of the triumphant coalition in El Salvador. This was not included in the State Department's plans. This coalition is made up of a group called ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] which represents the paramilitary bands and the PCN [National Conciliation Party] which is the party of General Romero, who was ousted in 1979.

I was listening to leaders of General Romero's PCN over the radio today. They were telling their party members in exile, probably including General Romero himself, that they could return to the country. Therefore, it seems that they think that they can go back in history and that they are going to have a government there that is headed and controlled by rightist parties, in alliance with the army; but a government without the Christian Democrats, without Duarte, without the support that Venezuela has given Duarte and the support that international Christian Democracy has given the Duarte administration. This would mean that they would have a completely repressive regime, to which the U.S. people, the [words indistinct] groups, the congressmen or the press would give all kinds of support.

So we think that these have been true coups d'etat in El Salvador and Guatemala, but not in accordance with previous estimates. All of this affects us, because to the extent that the United States feels cornered and finds no way out; for it has been unsuccessful at everything lately, -- just notice how it couldn't present Tardencillas in the United States, how it couldn't present the pilots who deserted from the Sandinist air force, how Haig presented a picture of alleged Miskitos whom we were burning and it turned out to be a photo of people murdered by Somozism, all of which was an endless chain of lies -- to that extent, we will find unpredictable reactions on the part of the extremists in this U.S. administration. To the extent that the opportunity for negotiations by the patriotic forces of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front with the forces of the Salvadoran Government decreases, to this extent will the possibility of an armed conflict increase, thus eliminating the possibility of political negotiations. We support political negotiations; the revolutionary government and the Nicaraguan people support such negotiations for a true political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. This is one of the many reasons why we went to the United Nations and why we continue to defend this position on negotiations.

However, within the state of general emergency resulting from all of these factors that we have tried to outline, we must try to comply with [words indistinct]. There can be no normal economic situation in a country that is trying to defend itself from an attack. There can be no normal economic situation within a political emergency, because the two are linked; they are closely related. We are mobilizing for defense.

We are ready to defend ourselves, but it is also true that production falls within our defense mechanism. Therefore, we must not abandon production. In fact, the level of productivity must be higher at times of war, because in such times we must not only provide for our consumption, but must store for any contingency. We have to have sufficient food, fuel reserves, reserves of manufactured goods; in addition, we must export everything we can, to accumulate more dollars and to be able to buy what we need. As long as we can keep the ports and markets open and can export products, we must export everything we can and we must produce for exportation. This is the only way that we will have enough foreign exchange to face the emergency. For this reason, as a part of these economic measures, we have rapidly dictated all of the rules for financing production. We have announced the rules of cotton production, the terms of its financing and production prices. We have explained everything that pertains to coffee and the basic grains. We have stressed that the law on incentives continues and that we cannot grow careless in terms of the industrial sector. We have to process all of the raw material we have in the country. We must have a good supply of manufactured goods. We must have enough manufactured products to consume, store and export. This is a task that is even more basic than defense. A nation cannot defend itself if its silos are not full of grain. A nation cannot defend itself if it cannot supply clothes and shoes to the soldiers who are going to the battlefront. It cannot defend itself if it cannot guarantee that milk will be given to the children. It cannot defend itself if it hasn't stored the fuel that will be needed for times of peace, times of emergency and times of war.

For this reason, we maintain that part of the abnormality we are experiencing is simply normalcy in production. The only abnormality we can have in production is a greater yield, for we must produce more than we did in the past. We can only convince ourselves of this by being politically aware that we are experiencing a time that is truly crucial for our fatherland. These are historic moments, which we will be glad to have experienced later on. These are decisive moments in the history of Nicaragua. These are the moments in which we are consolidating our revolution. These are the moments in which we are asserting the image of Nicaragua in the world and in which we are growing invulnerable. We are obtaining the respect and affection of many peoples, countries and governments in the world.

However, we will not hold this respect and affection if we don't love ourselves here. Therefore, production is a basic part in all this. Production comes before anything. Part of these emergency measures, in addition to those I have mentioned, is the freezing of the prices of staples. We have explained this on previous occasions. We froze urban transportation fares, the price of milk and basic grains and the prices of some additional 12 or 14 basic products consumed by our people. We have given large subsidies for milk and sugar, so that their prices will not increase. We increased the subsidy for transportation, so that there will be no hikes in fares. We increased the subsidies for corn, rice and beans for the producers, so that their prices will not increase. We also want to say that the prices of flour and cooking oil will not go up. We are giving -- I mean, the people of Nicaragua, are giving more than 800 million cordobas in subsidies, in order to stabilize the prices of staples. However, at the same time, and in this we must be very clear, we increased the prices of cigarettes, as you already know, and the prices of alcoholic beverages -- some of you already know this. [laughter] We increased the price of soft drinks, because we do not believe they are a staple. The price of soft drinks went up, but not that of milk. We created certain taxes for the defense of the fatherland. These taxes will be paid, of course, by those with property. We are not punishing or seeking revenge on anyone. All we are doing is saying that in order to defend ourselves, to [words indistinct], to mobilize people, and to prepare ourselves for defense, we need resources and we don't have them, because this is a poor country.

We have, therefore, implemented certain very modest taxes. We have levied a 2 percent tax on the net value of enterprises and persons, whether nationals or foreigners. This is nothing more than repeating the patriotic tax that had to be paid in the first few years of the reconstruction. We have decreed an additional 10 percent tax on income, chattel and real estate taxes, which will be paid this year only, because they are (?emergency) taxes.

I wanted to end this speech by discussing the measures to be adopted during Holy Week.

The government junta received a telegram from a man in Matagalpa that said: The decree on Holy Week contradicts Sandinist respect for our traditions. I believe that this is completely wrong. With due respect for this friend in Matagalpa and for all of the other people who are thinking the same way -- and there are probably many who are already spreading the rumor that the Holy Week vacations were suspended because the Sandinists are atheists and so forth -- I want to say that before the decree suspending Holy Week vacations was issued, the secretary of the government junta called the Managua archbishopric and the country's Episcopal Conference of the Catholic Church -- and we will do the same with the other religions that have worship services during Holy Week -- to ask them to please hold religious service on Holy Thursday and Good Friday after 1600. Therefore, the people who are working on that day can attend the services without any problems. We hope that the Nicaraguan church authorities will abide by this government request, because we don't want work schedules for those days to enter into conflict with religious services. This is something we wanted to explain.

We also want to say that the revolutionary government has made large investments in popular recreation centers, which we now have for the first time in Nicaraguan history. We invested approximately 20 million cordobas in the [name indistinct] resort. I suppose that you have all been there. We made this Managua resort, which basically serves Managua residents, the largest popular resort in Central America. It has all of the facilities that only privileged classes previously had access to in this country. This resort will not be inaugurated, as we had thought, with a celebration. Instead, on Holy Thursday we will invite small delegatons from the Sandinist Workers Federation, the Farm Workers Association, the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen and the other popular organizations to a symbolic ceremony in which the revolutionary government will turn these installations over to the workers.

We can say the same thing about the investments made in El Velero and other resorts, which come under the responsibility of the Nicaraguan Institute for Social Security and Welfare.

Therefore, this decree suspending the Holy Week vacations is merely completing the measures on the national emergency.

How could we consistent with what we are saying, if after reading you a list of specific incidents, threats and attacks against the country and telling you that on the other side on the border with Honduras -- and we know this perfectly well, for though we might not have spy planes, we do have means that are a little more modest -- there are many camps of Somozist guardsmen that are preparing to invade the country, I would tell you: Well, let's close everything down on Holy Week, let's all go home or to the beach, for nothing is happening here. We would then be a fraud, we would be showing no respect for the people of Nicaragua and we would be affecting the revolution's credibility. If there is one thing that is the base of the FSLN's power in Nicaragua, it is its credibility. When a Sandinist leader or a member of the National Directorate speaks here, the people know that he is not lying. He is honestly and seriously explaining the problems; thus, because we are consistent in this emergency situation, we are saying that there can be no Holy Week vacations. These vacations will be stored away and everyone will have a right to them. They will be like a small savings that the people will have to enjoy later on, when the country's situation normalizes. The days worked during this Holy Week in the production, services or state sectors will be paid for in regular wages. This means that you will get paid for the work performed during Holy Week.

We know that there are companies that usually make arrangements with their workers, or the workers make arrangements with the company, whereby the employees work extra hours so as to take the full Holy Week off. In these cases, we have already given instructions to the Labor Ministry, because it has to be [words indistinct] for these comapnies will have to pay for these extra hours that the workers thought they would enjoy during Holy Week.

These, then, are the devices that we are using. Holy Week is not the problem here. The problem is that the climate of aggression and the state of emergency are occurring in Holy Week. Perhaps nothing would have happened in October, but Holy Week does not fall in October. The calendar has Holy Week -- which is traditionally a time of vacations in our country -- now. But in view of the emergency situation, we have to suspend this vacation period and postpone it until another time.

We have no alternative and we adopted this measure because we know that the Nicaraguan people support and understand it. Thank you. [applause]

GOVERNMENT BACKS ARGENTINA IN MALVINAS CONFLICT

PA060155 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has released a communique announcing our revolutionary government's support for the Argentine Government in the face of its conflict with the United Kingdom over the Malvinas Islands and other islands located in the southern part of the continent. It also urges the two countries not to do anything that might make the situation worse.

The following is the full text of this pronouncement, which was released today:

The Government of National Reconstruction, within the framework of its anti-imperialist and nonaligned international policy, which is opposed to all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, holds that one of the causes of disturbance of international peace is the maintenance of anachronistic colonial enclaves that contradict the fundamental principles underlying contemporary international law.

The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction deplores the failure of Argentina's efforts to peacefully resolve the colonial and illegal occupation that the United Kingdom has imposed on the above-mentioned [as heard] territories and, upon advocating once again the right of all peoples and nations to exercise their full and total sovereignty over the territories that legally belong to them, it reiterates its support for the Government of Argentina in this conflict.

In the same manner, the Government of National Reconstruction, whose norm has been the search for peace through dialogue, urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, with whom it also maintains cordial relations, not to carry out any action that might lead to a further deterioration of the current situation but, on the contrary, to strive to abide by the principles set forth in the UN Charter and by the norms of international law, in order to resolve their differences peacefully.

1982 COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH NICARAGUA REPORTED

FL070039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have signed an economic and scientific-technical cooperation program for this year. The document was signed in Managua by the Nicaraguan minister of livestock development and agrarian reform, Jaime Wheelock, and the minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Hector Rodriguez Llompart.

An official communique was issued following the signing ceremony detailing the program of specific activities provided for by within the internationalist aid Cuba will provide Nicaragua during the year. These include technical assistance, training, exchange of missions and donations of food, medicine, equipment, spare parts and literary material. The program also provides for the number of Cubans helping in Nicaragua to go up to 3,800 with the addition of 100 doctors to the Carlos Fonseca Amador Brigade, which is now made up of more than 410 health workers. The number of teachers will remain at 2,000 for the Augusto Cesar Sandino elementary school teachers group and in other areas of cooperation in intermediate, general and higher education.

The cooperation program provides for Cuban assistance in construction of the new Guinea-Monkey Point highway, which will pull southern Zelaya and the Atlantic coastline out of their isolation. The agreement provides for 1,200 Nicaraguans to train in our country in various specialties. We will cooperate in the training of the brother country's athletes with a view to their participation in the forthcoming Central American games.

Following the signing of the agreement, Comdr Jaime Wheelock said it was proof of the internationalist spirit of Cuba at a time when Nicaragua is struggling for reconstruction and facing U.S. aggression.

'READEX' EXERCISES SEEN AS NEW U.S. PROVOCATION

FL062000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. Government will again turn the Caribbean Sea into a site for a military demonstration by launching the "READEX 2-82" military maneuvers, which will involve 39 ships, including the carriers Independence and Forrestal.

The maneuvers will last for 5 weeks and, according to the Pentagon, these task forces are prepared to intervene in any Caribbean emergency. The war games, in which British warships will also participate, obviously are aimed at intimidating the people of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua, as well as the revolutionaries struggling for independence in Central America. These new war games can only be described as a new provocation against the peace and security of the area, where the situation has become very tense because of the aggressive policy of Yankee imperialism.

The maneuvers are also evidence that the Reagan administration is setting great stock on the strength of its weapons as the main tool of its imperialist policy in the Western Hemisphere.

MALMIERCA LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING IN KUWAIT

FL021800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and member of the Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, has left for Kuwait to attend the special meeting of ministers of the nonaligned countries Coordinating Bureau, which will open Monday. The meeting has been called in response to a request made by the PLO and is aimed at discussing the situation of the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights, which include the creation of an independent and sovereign state. The meeting be taking place at the very time threats of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people are growing.